The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5506. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Serious Trouble Feared in Paris During the Elections.

Rejection of the Triennial Directory Scheme by the Spanish Cortes.

General Belief of the Speedy Establishment of a Regency with Serrano.

Destructive Fire in Dayton, Ohio---Loss Over Half a Million.

FRANCE

Revival of the Political Agitation---Excitement in the Liberal Sections.

LONDON, Sunday, May 16---11 P. M.

Telegraphic advices received to-night from Paris show that the political agitation there has revived to-day, and the excitement is very great, especially in those sections of the city where the Liberal Party is strongest. The authorities are taking extraordinary measures of precaution to prevent disorder, and at last accounts no serious trouble had occurred.

The *Pays* (newspaper) announces that a grand popular demonstration is to be made on Monday.

The Election Excitement Subsiding---Precautions Taken by the Authorities.

PARIS, Sunday, May 16.

Election meetings were held in all quarters of Paris yesterday up to a late hour, but the excitement moderated as the day advanced. Late at night some crowds which had collected in the streets, were dispersed by the Police. They made no resistance, and no serious disturbance occurred. The Government has issued a warning which is placarded throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of recent disorderly assemblages and demonstrations will not be tolerated. Minister FORCADE LA ROQUETTE has issued instructions to the Prefects advising them to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance of order, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings within five days of the election.

SPAIN.

Rejection of the Triennial Directory Scheme---A Regency to be Created---Trouble With the Cuban Volunteers.

MADRID, Sunday, May 16.

The Cortes yesterday, after a long debate, rejected the proposition for the establishment of a Triennial Directory. It is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Marshal SERRANO at its head.

Several members of the Civil Guard, in this city, have been arrested on charges at present unknown.

Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

New Banking and Currency Schemes---The National Bank System of the United States Copied---Election of the Bishop of Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, May 15.

In the House of Commons last night Hon. Mr. ROSE brought down a series of resolutions on banking and currency, which, if carried into effect, will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. The general features of the scheme are copied from the national bank system of the United States, though there is considerable difference in several particulars. The banknotes and Government legal tenders now in circulation are all to be called in and no more such notes will be issued. The currency is to consist hereafter solely of banknotes, secured by Government debentures. The banks are to purchase Government debentures in such amount as they may severally choose. They are to deposit the debentures in the hands of a Receiver-General in trust, which Receiver-General will give legal-tender notes in the same amount of debentures deposited. The legal-tender notes are to be redeemable at the office of the bank designated upon them, and each bank is always to have on hand to redeem them one dollar in gold to every five dollars of notes in circulation bearing its superscription. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes on presentation, the debentures deposited with the Government are to be made available for their redemption. The banks are to receive interest from the Government on the amount of debentures deposited with the Receiver-General. The act will not come into force until 1870.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, May 15.

The Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops after three days' balloting, have unanimously chosen Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

GREAT FIRE IN DAYTON.

Burning of the Turner Opera House, Stores and Residences---Sad Loss of Life---Loss by the Fire of from $600,000 to $800,000.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sunday, May 16.

At 1 o'clock this morning Turner's Opera House, in this city, took fire and was entirely destroyed. The building was occupied by MCKEE, WOODWARD & WEEKLY, wholesale grocers; BLACK & FOX, wholesale china and queensware; GROVER & BAKER'S Machine Company; a large restaurant and billiard rooms. Nothing was saved but a few sewing machines. The fine residences east of the Opera House, on First-street, of SCHWAB, JOEL ESTABROOK and A. KUHNS were also destroyed. The fire also communicated to the buildings south on Main-street, owned by Mr. OHMER, which were entirely destroyed, including the large furniture establishment of Mr. OHMER and the grocery store of SARDMIER & BROTHER. HERMAN SARDMIER, of the latter firm, while endeavoring to save some of his goods, was crushed to the floor by a portion of the wall falling on him. His brother and several others endeavored to extricate him, but it was impossible. He lived in this condition for a while, when another crash came, burying him in the ruins. His wife and family were present, but no human power could save him. The scene was heartrending. The loss is estimated at between $600,000 and $800,000, and the insurance about $100,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and was owned by J. M. and W. M. TURNER, whose whole loss will be about $350,000, over and above an insurance of $43,000.

The Eddyville Fire---Losses and Insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, May 16.

The losses by the fire caused by lightning in Eddyville, Ulster County, yesterday, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: J. W. Cornell & Co., $15,000; J. H. Leek, $4,500; John Jordan, $6,000; James Connor, $6,000. All were partially insured, except JOHN JORDAN. One horse, belonging to CORNELL & CO., was killed by the lightning.

Stabbing Affray in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, May 16.

An altercation occurred in this city last evening, during which JAMES H. WASHINGTON (colored) stabbed PATRICK KINNARY (Irish) in the bowels with a pocket-knife. The wound is a dangerous one, and, it is feared, will prove fatal. KINNARY was the aggressor.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Proclamation by the President---The Election Ordered for the 6th of July---Separate Votes to be Taken on Certain Clauses of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of the State registered at the date of such submission, viz.: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section 1, article 3d of said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyor, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Councilman of a city or town, Coroners' Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco and Flour, and Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote on each case."

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article 3 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and all persons elected to any convention to frame a Constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this Constitution in any manner, and Mayor and Council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by the three-fifths vote of the General Assembly; I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, or affirm, that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God. The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.: Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the Convention of Dec. 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution; each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

GEORGIA.

Continuation of Kuklux Outrages---Murder of Another Member of the Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, May 16.

The colored man who drove the carriage of Hon. JOSEPH ATKINS, when that gentleman was assassinated, is said to have left Warren County early last week, to escape death. When near Thompson's Station he was met and murdered by Kuklux. Reliable information received here announces the murder some weeks ago, in Jefferson County, of Hon. ALEXANDER STONE, one of the expelled members of the Legislature of the same county which Dr. AYER represented. The advice of the Atlanta *New Era* is being literally complied with, as Republicans who desire legal reconstruction in Georgia are rapidly "perishing by the wayside."

Hearing in the Ford-Leader Libel Suit.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, May 16.

In the preliminary hearing of the libel suit preferred by WM. R. FORD, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and late candidate for renomination, against JNO. W. PITTOCK, proprietor of the Pittsburg *Leader*, Mr. BENJAMIN SINGERLY, State Printer, testified that FORD had approached him several times in such a manner as to lead to the belief that a dividend was expected by Mr. FORD for his influence in preventing the proposed investigation into SINGERLY'S account as State Printer. Mr. FORD denies the charges, and the case goes to the higher Court.

The Louisiana Auditorship---Reinstatement of Mr. Wickliffe.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, May 10, 1869.

G. M. Wickliffe, Esq.:

SIR: Sometime since I received information seriously involving your character as Auditor of the State of Louisiana, and which satisfied me that you had been guilty of grave misdemeanors in office. As in duty bound, I placed said information in possession of the District-Attorney of the First District Court, that it might be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and such action taken in the premises as the protection of the State and the ends of justice might require. The Grand Jury found against you the indictments for extortion and other offences, and you were arrested thereunder. I felt it my duty under the circumstances to appoint an Auditor *ad interim*. Since then two of the indictments have been tried, and the juries have returned verdicts of "not guilty," and I am reliably informed that the District-Attorney, thinking further prosecutions useless, at the suggestion of the Court, has entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the untried cases of the State *vs.* G. M. WICKLIFFE.

Whatever my opinions of your guilt, and of the wisdom of the action of the Court in dismissing without trying the other cases against you, its action precludes further steps on my part in opposition to your tenure of office, and at the same time relieves me of further responsibility in the premises. Mr. GRAHAM, a notary public, under whose seal the keys of the Auditor's office are now, and under whose seal also is the package of papers found by the Police in the attic of the Auditor's office, is instructed to deliver the keys to you on your demand, and also the package of papers, upon satisfactory evidence that it is your property. Respectfully,

B. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.

Important Intelligence From Cuba Expected---The Case of the Ex-Postmaster of the City---The Indian Service---Washington Amusements---Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Important intelligence is expected from Cuba during the coming ten days. The revolutionary agents here say that stupendous things will be done in that time, while those who favor the continuance of the Spanish rule in the island are equally confident that the overthrow of the rebellion will be completed. The Spanish Minister has little or no information on the subject, and no official intelligence has reached the State Department to-day. Government detectives report, from various points along the coast, the movements of small, suspicious-looking craft, and there is no doubt that expeditions are still being fitted out, and that arms and munitions of war are still being transported from the United States to the Cubans and the Spaniards too.

EX-POSTMASTER ALEXANDER'S CASE.

Mr. ALEXANDER, who was removed by the President a few days ago from his position as Postmaster of this city, has some intention, it appears, of contesting in the Courts the President's right to remove him under the Tenure-of-Office law as it was last passed by Congress. He grounds his case on a mere technicality in the use of the words "remove" and "suspend," and has talked to MONTGOMERY BLAIR on the subject. Judge EDMUNDS, who has been appointed to the place, has given the necessary bonds, and will, unless resisted, enter on the duties of the office to-morrow.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned from New-York this morning. He will shortly issue a general letter of instructions to the army officers lately assigned to duty as Indian agents, in which their general duties will be set forth. Special instructions will be issued in special cases. The army officers thus detailed will fill all the positions in the Indian service save two superintendencies and seven agencies for which Quaker nominees were appointed and confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DETECTIVES ON THE CANADA LINE.

The Customs detective districts along the Canadian border have been redistricted by the Secretary of the Treasury. EDWARD LA FOUVRE has been placed at the head of the Western District, which includes Western New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit.

NEW NAMES FOR THE NAVY VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy will, in a short time, in conformity with the act of Congress on the subject, rename some of the vessels of the navy. Vessels of the first class are to be called after the States, those of the second after the principal rivers and cities, and so on. Secretary WELLES entirely disregarded this law, and bestowed Indian names on most of the principal ships.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding in the Dyer Court of Inquiry will probably be made public on Tuesday.

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.

The registration in this city for the approaching charter election has fallen off twenty per cent. in all the wards, and the Republicans appear to be divided into two factions.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE CANARD.

The triple alliance canard has almost been forgotten, and is alluded to only to be laughed at. It did not occasion the slightest alarm here in official circles, and was only incidentally mentioned in Cabinet meeting.

THE TAX ON THE PULLMAN CARS.

The Pullman palace sleeping cars have been brought to such a decree of perfection that the Revenue Department is no longer able to distinguish between them and hotels. So yesterday they were mulcted in a decision requiring a license for each car in which meals are produced as a restaurant, and a retail liquor license where liquors are sold, and a retail tobacco dealer's license where cigars are sold. It is surmised here that some envious railroad eating-house keeper sent up the question to get revenge for loss of patronage.

PERSONAL.

The President and family visited the theatre last night and witnessed Mrs. SIDDONS' performance in the "Stranger" and in the "Taming of the Shrew." Mrs. SIDDONS has been so popular that she is engaged for another week, beginning to-morrow night. The *Chronicle* announces that she will personate *Lady Teazle* in the "Lady of Lyons," but the bills insist that it is the "School for Scandal."

In order to be equal to its contemporary, the daily *Republican* gravely announces that the London correspondent of one of your contemporaries has the *entrée* to the best circles in Europe.

General BADEAU, Second Secretary of Legation at London, left this city to-night for New-York, and will sail for his destination in the steamer of Wednesday. There is an impression prevailing that General BADEAU'S mission abroad means more than is covered by his present appointment.

Commissioner DELANO will return to the city on Tuesday morning.

J. K. REDINGTON, lately confidential clerk to Mr. DELANO, has been appointed chief clerk of the Secret Service Bureau, now reorganized under Colonel WHITELY. Mr. REDINGTON possesses a discretion of character which, combined with excellent judgment, peculiarly qualifies him for this delicate position.

Senator CHANDLER left Washington last night for New-York, to take passage with his family for Europe.

Political Matters Subsiding---Good Humor in a Decapitated Assessor---The Indian Bureau and its Appointments---The Ways and Means and Census Committees---The Erie Railway Company and Post Office Department---Patents Extended.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1869.

Washington is settling into its Summer stupor. Neither office-seeking, nor Cuban independence, nor triple alliances, nor sensational "interviews" can keep up the activity of the streets and hotels, or the interest of the public, or the life of the heavy columns of heavier newspapers. Office-seeking has for the most part dwindled to long files of melancholy-looking clerks, who watch and wait with martyr-like patience at the door of the President and his Secretaries. A few Congressmen still come and go, like sporadic inflictions upon the President and Cabinet. A few little things will need "fixing" from time to time, and the steaming hot July days will probably be enlivened by an occasional indefatigable Congressman, who will brave heat and danger and the ire of departmental heads to fix some local office, on whose proper *status* may depend the result of the next nominating convention. So that before the Summer is over, for the lack of anything better, the public may be regaled with "interviews" with very ordinary representatives of the people.

A few appointments continue to be made daily—something like eighty or ninety since the adjournment of the Senate—about half of which are suspensions under the modified Tenure-of-Office act. The *débris* of the recent contest is being cleared up, some errors are being discovered and corrected, and the several departments, more especially the Treasury, are settling down to the administrative work before them. The life of a department official is not all of the heavy treadmill order. It has some compensations, and once in awhile a spice of humor or a laughable incident illumines the routine of official duty. Thus it is not always that a decapitated official will take his discomfiture with the good nature of the Indiana Assessor, who sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

——, Ind., May 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., transmitting the letter of the President of the United States, suspending me from office.

I regret his Excellency did not extend to me the delicate courtesy which Judge REYNOLDS, of Illinois, manifested when he pronounced the sentence of the law on a conviction for murder, by inquiring of the prisoner when it would be most *agreeable* to him to be hung. You will, nevertheless, please to convey to his Excellency my grateful acknowledgment for his autograph, which I have long desired to possess.

Very respectfully,

J. G. B., Assessor, *Sans Capita*.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

For the lack of anything better, the discomfited individuals who failed to be appointed Indian agents, have started the report that the order assigning army officers to this duty is to be rescinded, because of the discovery of a law which abrogates the provision in the law of 1834, empowering the President to make such assignment. A careful examination shows there is no such law. It has frequently been claimed that the transfer of the Bureau from the War to the Interior Department in 1849 abrogated this power. But a careful reading of the law creating the Interior Department does not warrant any such interpretation. The fact is that the "Indian Ring," which includes a dozen or more Senators, are very much chagrined at the manner in which General GRANT has "flanked" them on this Indian question. They knew perfectly well that he desired the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department, but they defeated it. Now the same end is virtually accomplished. Should the treaty stipulations be filled, the annuities paid, and their goods delivered, with a comparatively peaceful Summer on the Plains, Senators will only be able to take their revenge by refusing to concur in the suspension of the officers whose places are to be supplied by the army officers just detailed. This, done without sufficient cause, will leave the Senate in a very unpleasant attitude.

The Ways and Means Committee, I learn, will be in session in New-York, overhauling your Custom-house matters, for about two weeks. I believe it is their intention then to turn their faces westward, and get out on the Pacific Railroad, some time during the latter part of June. Whether this expedition is going to bring any beneficial results, it is hard to say. Considering the impracticable composition of the Committee, it is doubtful. The tendency of a majority of its members will be rather to reinforce their peculiar theories, than to enlarge their understanding and expand their ideas.

The Census Committee will meet here on the 25th, General GARFIELD Chairman. After organization they will adjourn to Pittsburg, for what particular purpose has not yet been developed. The Committee is an able and practical one, however, and with such men as GARFIELD, ALLISON and LAFLIN, a system for the census of 1870 should be matured which should make the work wonderful for its thoroughness and accuracy.

The Erie Railway Company have thought better of Mr. JAY GOULD'S threat to throw the mails off the road, if their demands were not complied with. They have sent an attorney here, with revised returns of the average weight of daily mails transported, and the figures will be compared and a readjustment made which will probably be satisfactory to both the Department and the Company.

When the nomination of Colonel FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, was before the Senate, there was received an appeal from some parties against whose interests in patents Colonel FISHER had appeared as counsel, asking that he be not confirmed. It was duly considered, but not deemed of sufficient force to have any weight with the Committee. Since that time two of these cases have come up for decision. To obviate all possible objection, Colonel FISHER vacated his chair temporarily and permitted the Senior Examiner-in-Chief, Mr. HODGES, to hear and determine the cases, as acting Commissioner. The applications were granted, viz.: JACOB A. CONNOVER, of New-York, for extension of a wood-splitting machine; GEORGE W. BROWN, of Galesburg, Ill., for a corn-planter. This delicate question was thus very properly settled. CYMON.

THE QUAKER INDIAN AGENTS.

Why Some Were Confirmed and Others Rejected---Letter from Senator Harlan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the Iowa City Republican:

SIR: In your paper of the 28th ult., under the head "The News," I observe this paragraph, viz.:

"Most of the Quakers whom the President had nominated for Indian Agencies were refused confirmation. We think the Senate treated the President very shabbily in this matter, and showed far more regard for the Indian Rings than for the true interests of the country. We are very sorry to see that Mr. HARLAN was very prominent in securing this result."

I do not know your sources of information, but your statements are the *reverse* of the truth. The "most of the Quakers whom the President nominated for Indian Agencies were" *not* "refused confirmation;" *a large majority of them were confirmed.* None of them, however, were either confirmed or rejected, as far as I am informed, *merely because* they were Quakers. The same tests were applied to them which are applied to other nominees. Their religious faith was not considered. I suppose the Senate could not be induced to "advise and consent" to the appointment of any one to an office of honor or trust because he was or was not a member of any specific religious society. Every Senator has sworn to support the Constitution. It provides that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

It is thought by some that this provision of the Constitution was intended to prevent sectarian favoritism in the selection of officers of the Government. It is deemed probable that some excellent reasons could be assigned for this inhibition. But be this as it may, I am sure you will agree with me in this, that this constitutional provision ought to be obeyed until it shall be repealed; and that until the repeal shall be effected, each nominee ought to be confirmed or rejected on his individual merits, and not on account of his religious faith. Your criticism seems to imply that, in your opinion, the whole list of Quaker nominees ought to have been confirmed without inquiry on the part of the Senate. The adoption of this theory would practically abrogate the provision of the Constitution making it the duty of the President to first obtain the "advice and consent of the Senate" before making appointments of this grade. This seems to imply the exercise of an independent judgment, which must be found to be in accord with the judgment of the President, before any such appointment ought to be made. But the refusal of the Senate to "advise" the appointment of the few Quaker nominees which were not confirmed, does not necessarily imply a want of confidence in the nominees themselves. I may mention one case as an illustration, viz.: The President nominated an excellent person, a member of the Society of Friends, as Agent for the Delaware tribe of Indians. Under the provisions of a treaty ratified, I believe, in the year 1866, the Delawares have broken up their tribal organization, have settled among, commingled with and become members of the Cherokee nation. This fact was, of course, unknown by the President, and was known by the Senate. He acted in good faith in making the nomination; the Senate in equally good faith in refusing to "advise" the appointment of an unnecessary officer. Satisfactory reasons might be assigned in each of the other cases.

Your censure of me by name, seems to be based on the idea that I am, in your opinion, personally opposed to the employment of members of the Society of Friends, in this branch of the public service. And I have been told that such a statement is now going the rounds of the public press. It is, therefore, proper that I should say that it is also, *the reverse of the truth.* I believe I was the *first* to suggest their employment, as a means of securing peace with the Indian tribes, without the shedding of blood. This occurred in the Spring of 1865, in a conversation with President LINCOLN, shortly before his death, and before I agreed to take charge of the Department of the Interior. It is not too much to say had he been spared, the experiment would then have been fully tested. Under the administration of his successor I succeeded in securing the appointment of a leading member of this Society on each commission sent out to treat with the Indians, while I acted as Secretary; and others would have been employed in this service had they not declined to accept such appointments. I was induced to make, and, as far as I had the power, to act, on this suggestion, not because I supposed the members of the Society of Friends to be necessarily more honest or more capable than the members of other Christian societies, or many gentlemen who are not members of any Church; nor because they have been *more* successful in their missionary operations among the Indians than other Christians; but because I have always believed a peace policy practicable, and, of course, more economical as well as humane, than war; and the Friends, I felt certain, would do nothing which, in their judgment, would be calculated to incite the Indians to acts of hostility. Whether it would be wise, under our form of government, to select all the officers for any branch of the public service from any one sect, may be questioned. This would seem to be in conflict with the very terms, as well as the spirit, of the Constitution. But for the Indian service I would select them from those known to be honest, capable, and friends of peace, and opposed to war and extermination. Impelled by this motive, a considerable per cent. of such officers would doubtless be selected from the members of the Society of Friends.

In the light of the foregoing truth, and my well-known opinions, which are of record in the archives of the Department of the Interior and of the Senate, you will perceive you have done me great injustice. Would it not be well in the future to withhold unfavorable criticism of the official conduct of a public officer, for whom you have always to his face professed personal friendship, until you are certain of the facts indicating an evil intent? And will you not make reparation by publishing this letter?

Yours, truly, JAS. HARLAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Chat in Parliament---Effect of Mr. Sumner's Speech---Views of the Press---Discontent in Ireland---Art News---Echoes of the Clubs---Operatic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.

Happening the other evening to be standing in that very crowded and unpleasant place, the lobby of the House of Commons, a member who has always taken a great interest in American affairs came up to me and began talking about Mr. SUMNER'S speech, which had been published here that same morning.

"So then," he said, with a very grave countenance, "we are to have war with the United States, after all?"

"Is not that rather a hasty conclusion?" I replied. "A great deal of talk like that of Mr. SUMNER'S might go on without the Legislature or the people in either country being moved to a declaration of war. Do you not attach too much importance to Mr. SUMNER'S speech?"

"Well," returned my friend, who is an ardent Liberal, and was among those whose friendship and liking for America did *not* originate in '65, but has always been evidenced in his speeches and writings, "you were one of the very men who warned us last Autumn not to believe that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was expressing the true sentiment of his countrymen in these fervent panegyrics on our national character?"

I admitted so much.

"Then," he went on, "you will allow that we must take Mr. SUMNER'S speech as representing with greater fidelity than Mr. JOHNSON'S well-meant, but really mischievous harangues, the true feeling of the American people toward us. Whether Mr. SUMNER meant to exasperate the English people or not is a matter of very little consequence. I know Mr. SUMNER, and I do not believe that this low motive can in justice be imputed to him. But, with whatever purpose he spoke, the effect of his speech, coupled with the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, is the same. It closes the door on future negotiations, unless they are opened by the United States. We can go no further. We have made all the concessions that we can make, without incurring national dishonor, and no Ministry could dare to move a step until invited to do so. Everybody must see that Mr. SUMNER'S demands could not be complied with. Why does he make no reference to the recognition by the French of Southern belligerency?"

"Perhaps," I said, "because the Americans like the French, and they do not like the English. But why assume that the speech of Mr. SUMNER is a faithful reflex of American opinion in regard to its unreasonable side?"

"Because the same sentiments are conveyed to us through a hundred different channels. The American people will not have this affair peaceably settled. Now it is better for a nation to brave all the horrors of war than to submit to indignities which would lower it forever in the face of the world. We must fight, if need be. It is more honorable to fight than to concede what Mr. SUMNER asks. And our first duty now is to be prepared for war. Good-bye to reductions of army and navy, and retrenchments at the expense of our strength and efficiency!"

These words of my friend, the member, were not without a depressing influence, for a war between England and America is one of those events which every sane man would wish to avert if he could. But it is impossible for any one to be blind to the fact that, as month after month goes by, the chasm between the two countries grows wider and deeper. The least accident might precipitate that convulsion to which Mr. SUMNER'S speech plainly points, and which people on this side the Atlantic are gradually making up their minds to face. You know what happens when a man makes overtures of amity to an estranged friend and is repulsed. He reconciles himself to the thought that any thing but amity is henceforth possible.

The tone of the Press confirms the anticipations of my friend. The *Times* insists upon it that England cannot and ought not to reopen the *Alabama* controversy, but simply to wait the course of events. The *Daily News* says "Mr. SUMNER not only presents a bill of five hundred millions, but demands that we should pay it on our knees." The *Morning Star* remarks that if "Mr. MOTLEY'S instructions are couched in the spirit of Mr. SUMNER'S speech his mission will be a very fruitless one. France, the old ally and sworn friend of the Republic, was ready to recognize the rebels as a nation; we, its old opponents and chief competitors, refused to do an act which might have been the crowning event of the war." These two journals, the *News* and the *Star*, espoused the cause of the North all through the war, and cannot be accused of anti-American feeling.

To-day the weekly papers express very similar opinions with singular unanimity. The *Economist* argues that the recognition of the belligerency of the South by England, so far from being an injury to America, as Mr. SUMNER pretends, really tended to shorten the war. Without this, and the neutrality proclamation, "the ships bound for the closed ports could not have been stopped on the ocean, and the blockade would have been comparatively inefficient." The writer declares that England can take no further move, and adds, "whatever risks we may run in leaving the matter unsettled, they are no greater than we have often run before, and less than would result from undignified anxiety to bring matters to a conclusion."

The *Spectator* admits that the upper classes in England showed the worst possible feeling toward America during the war, but contends that it is "monstrous" to seek to hold the Government responsible for that feeling. "We do not ask the Government of the United States to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the Government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "we ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately, caused by any act which can be regarded as negligence on our part; but as to entertaining the question of paying general damages for recognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages."

I have thus gone through the principal journals—all Liberal, be it observed—because on such a question as this I deem it to be my duty to place before you a fair statement of the opinion prevailing in the country from which I write. It is not necessary to trouble you with any comment of my own.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

While thus one danger stares us in the face, another nearer home grows more and more menacing. It is our old difficulty—Irish discontent, manifesting itself in assassination and riot. It is generally admitted, for the fact is too evident to be denied, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church bill, and the speeches which its advocacy have occasioned, are at the bottom of the present outbreak. The Irish people have been told by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BRUCE—three Cabinet Ministers—to expect "full justice." They understand by this very much more than Church disestablishment. In fact, there is no bound to their anticipations. They want the land, and they fancy that if they render life and property insecure they will get it. Ministers have, as yet, refused to discourage these hopes, although before this letter reaches you, events may have compelled them to speak out. At present they are disinclined even to allow a discussion to take place on the affairs of Ireland. Yesterday evening the member for Liverpool, Mr. GRAVES, had a notice in the paper intended to bring up this subject. Mr. GLADSTONE did all he could to "gag" Mr. GRAVES, but the feeling of the House was too strong for him. They would have the topic brought forward, and the Premier gave way with a very ill grace. His immense majority is having the anticipated effect upon his temper. Knowing that Liberals dare not desert him, he uses his strength tyrannically. It will not be long before Mr. GLADSTONE, in his worst mood, will be once more seen every night in the House of Commons.

The debate last night was not worthy of the subject or the occasion. Only two really effective speeches were made—one by Mr. BRIGHT, the other by Lord STANLEY. The most noteworthy circumstance in connection with Mr. BRIGHT'S was his announcement that he is prepared with a scheme for "placing a greater number of the Irish people in possession of the soil of their own country." This will lead to great events in the future. Lord STANLEY made a speech which all parties concur in praising for its statesmanlike proportions and its freedom from any tinge of partisanship. He declared that fo years past there has been nothing like the state of insecurity and uneasiness which exists at the present moment in Ireland. The people thoroughly believed that they had inspired the Government with fear; that Fenianism had brought about the overthrow of the Irish Church, and that in the course of time it would do away with landlords and hand over the land to a peasant proprietary. He contended that as the Government were known to have definite intentions on that subject, they should make their intentions known, and not excite hopes which could never be gratified. The Government made no response to Lord STANLEY'S appeal, and there the matter rests.

Strange to say, the papers this evening do not contain the news of any fresh murder in Ireland, and although the Mayor of Cork has invited his countrymen to shoot Prince ARTHUR, now traveling in the country, the Prince has met with no misadventure down to this moment. The Mayor of Cork is safe also.

ART NEWS.

I wrote recently concerning the suicide of a French artist, and mentioned that the Coroner declared that he had known of many such men who had been unable to bear the disappointment of the rejection of their pictures by the Royal Academy, and under the influence of that feeling had put an end to their lives. To-day the Royal Academy Exhibition is opened, and what do we learn? That seventeen hundred pictures were rejected by the Committee! The *Times* vouches for the statement that among these pictures were many which well deserved a place on the walls. It seems a great hardship, but what is to be done? Even the new rooms now occupied by the Academy for the first time cannot accommodate all the artists who press for admission with their productions. The well-known names have priority—an immense space, for instance, is taken up by a work of Mr. COPE'S, entitled the "Cost of Victory," which everybody condemns, and which would certainly never have been accepted on its merits alone. But Mr. COPE could not be turned away from the doors of the Academy. I wish he could have been. I sympathize with the meritorious competitors among that melancholy seventeen hundred! Poor fellows, a year of hard work has been thrown away, and all their hopes of obtaining a recognized position and the means of livelihood are for the present cast down. Could not some of the artists who need not the *éclat* of the Academy to bring them customers yield a few feet of space to their unknown brethren, struggling painfully up the steep hill Difficulty?

ECHOES OF THE CLUBS.

"Blackballing" is still a mania at most of the clubs in town, and great is the murmuring in consequence. The Duke of HAMILTON has been *pilled* (for so runs the slang) at the Jockey Club, and in revenge he is going to sell all his racing stud and quit the turf. I hear that many victims have been heard recently moaning round the doors of the "Athenæum" and the "Junior Athenæum"—the latter a club possessing the finest building of the kind in London. It overlooks the Green Park, and from the windows of its writing, smoking and billiard rooms a clear view over the Surrey hills may be obtained. Mr. CHARLES READE and Mr. WILKIE COLLINS have safely gone through the ordeal of the ballot-box at the Junior Athenæum within the last few days. That is lucky; for if Mr. CHARLES READE had been rejected, we might never have heard the last of it.

OPERATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Two bits of "operatic" news: The other day Mlle. TITIENS, while at rehearsal, was struck somewhat severely in the face by a scene-shifter—accidentally, of course. Erysipelas set in and she has since been unable to perform. The other fragment relates to Miss MINNIE HAUCK, the young American prima donna, and tells us that she has been singing at Amsterdam lately with very great success.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The May number of the *Fortnightly Review*, published to-day, contains an article by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL on Mr. THORNTON'S "Labor and its Claims." The same number contains an elaborate paper by Mr. SWINBURNE on the "Text of Shelley." L.

General Thomas Declines a Dinner in Louisville.

The following correspondence has passed between General GEORGE H. THOMAS and some prominent citizens of Louisville:

General George H. Thomas:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that you are soon to relinquish the command you have so long held here, and desiring to give expression of our personal regard for you, our entire approbation of the manner in which you have discharged your official duties while in our midst, admiration of the distinguished services you have rendered the whole country, respectfully tender you a dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience. Very respectfully and truly,

W. B. BELKNAP,
JAMES SPEED,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
and many others.

GENERAL THOMAS' REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11, 1869.

Mr. W. B. Belknap, Colonel B. H. Bristow and others:

GENTLEMEN: With sincere regret I shall be compelled to beg you to permit me to decline the dinner tendered me by yourselves at such time as may suit my convenience. I have been detained in Washington so much longer than I anticipated that I find I shall be constantly occupied in arranging my official business, to be prepared to turn over the department to my successor on his arrival, Thursday next, on which day I shall be compelled to start for my new command. Thanking you for the courteous manner in which you have signified your approbation of my efforts to administer the affairs of the command I am about to relinquish, I remain,

Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Resolves and Singular Actions of the General Council---The Probable Collapse of the Strike and Growing Doubts of its Genuineness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, May 15, 1869.

The letter of yesterday gave as full a view of the purported strike of the anthracite miners as was then possible, but it necessarily left unrelated the action of the General Council at Hazleton and the proceedings of the Friday night Hyde Park meeting. Both these meetings are important, as they afford

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Tommy Try.* By CHARLES OTTLEY GROOM NAPIER. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) *Tommy Try* is a curiosity of literature; partly because it is by a Napier of Merchiston—clear and venerable name!—and, in a great measure, because it is such a mixture of things, autobiographical, biological, zoölogical and conchological, in which the writer narrates his own boy-experiences, as a shy, thoughtful, studious little natural philosopher, observing caterpillars, toads, little bats, and such small deer from his tender years, making collections from sea-shells, birds' eggs, rare plants, and whatever minerals and crystals came in his way; devising leydan-jars and electric batteries; trying experiments with gunpowder and phosphorus; setting acids to hiss the dormant alkalies, and alternating all these pastimes with excursions into the woods, and explorations among the ferns and mosses of the fields, and the osiers and dank weeds of the lakes and rivulets. Along with these descriptions, given in a very familiar and attractive style, we have a number of personal incidents, traits of character and stories, some of these last told in a very thrilling way, so as to make one quite forget the main theme of the autobiography and loose himself in an atmosphere of oriental romance, and terrible adventure by sea or land. Such is the discursive, variegated and many-sided history of Master Tommy Try—one that cannot be adequately described in a brief notice. It is ornamented by over forty beautifully executed illustrations, engraved by J. D. COOPER and others. It is, altogether, such a pleasant literary *pot-pourri* that we should not be sorry to meet Tommy again some day, in another decade of his *virtuoso* experiences.

—*Juliette, or Now and Forever.* By Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) *Juliette* is one of the lady-like novels, such as by the dispensation of Providence, and the good nature of the publishers, we shall nevermore have any great dearth of. We shall always have enough of them. This novel has a religious moral—bringing round a hot-tempered sort of Universalist to a penitent frame of mind; and it will have a great many readers, who, investing it with the interest of their own conditions, will enjoy it too much to think of criticizing it. They will follow it wildly through two generations of lovers to the end, and then, after an interval of common every day feeling, and some housework, be ready for the next lady's story.

—*The General; Or, Twelve Nights in the Hunters' Camp.* (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) This book, bearing the "Editorial Note" of WILLIAM BARROWS, of Reading, Mass., tells the story of an encampment at Swan Lake, in the forest, just beside the Upper Mississippi, under the command of "the General," (WILLARD BARROWS,) who narrates, through several evenings, the experiences of his pioneering life, including in these the settlements which, for over the last half century, have been making their way from Western New-York and Jersey, away by the lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Missouri, and so, beyond the Rocky Mountains to the farther West. The narrative is based upon the actual history of those movements, with the striking circumstances attending them, down to the discovery in 1862 of the gold mines on the site of Virginia, in Montana, by the brothers FAIRWEATHER. There are some Indian stories here for the lovers of native American heroism and romance, and several beautiful illustrations to match, done by Mr. G. G. WHITE.

—*Black Forest Village Stories.* By BERTHOLD AUERBACH. (New-York, LEOPOLD & HOLT.) AUERBACH is one of the most popular authors of the day in Germany, and we see a paragraph going the circuit of the journals stating the very round sum he had made by his books—a fair test of any writer's merit. Another good proof of merit is that his stories bear the test of translation very successfully, and read well in a foreign language—which few narratives of the sort ever do. Something of this is due to Mr. GOEPP, whose manner is very English and familiar; but the natural truth and vivacity of the original are evident beyond question. These tales remind us of the Norseman BJORNSON, exhibiting something of the same unexaggerated style of narrative and love of the common feelings and details of every-day existence. There is no romance at all in any of them—most of them reading as if they were made up from some villager's diary, and they sometimes disconcert the reader's notions of the regular fitness of things in the story-telling business. But they have a certain charm of reality, and we can very easily understand how AUERBACH should be generally read and very popular in the Fatherland. The book is very attractively illustrated by the fac-similes of the original German wood-cuts.

—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.* By LEWIS CARROLL. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) Here is a beautiful little gilt-edged, buffo-book, which will make all the boys and girls laugh—the big boys and girls as well as the little ones—and perhaps more; for some boys and girls are such terrible realists and downright Gradgrinds, that they won't believe it, very likely, and say it is only "made out of his head."

"They will not show their teeth by way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest is laughable."

But there will be enough to accompany little Alice, laughing the whole way. The style of this pretty extravaganza is in the best manner of such airy narratives, and the merry illustrations by JOHN TENNIEL are just as effective as the letter-press itself, making the wandering of little Alice in the midst of her *ferlies* the funniest child's book we have seen for a good while.

—One Syllable Literature, invented and carried to perfection by Miss MARY GODOLPHIN, has just received two very pretty additions from her accomplished pen,—*The Swiss Family Robinson* and *Evenings at Home.* No prettier books could be selected for young readers than those belonging to this series. They are printed in large, clear type, on good paper, and are established with colored illustrations. We think the author sometimes carries her theory too far, and that familiar words of two or even three syllables might occasionally be introduced without detriment to her little readers. For instance, the words "breakfast," "dinner," "supper," "butter," are as easy for little readers as any words of one syllable; yet to avoid using so familiar a word as "breakfast," the author employs the unfamiliar phrase "break our fast," and in another place speaks "bread and *lard*" for "bread and *butter.*" But notwithstanding these faults, the series forms a very pretty and useful feature of recent juvenile literature. The books are published here by ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

—*A Japanese Book.* Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON have imported an edition of a very curious Japanese work, which appears to be an illustrated book of travel. It contains sixteen illustrations, each one accompanied with explanatory reading matter, in Japanese and English. The latter is also by the Japanese author, and is very funny. The first picture is a representation of blue-fishing, or as the author says in Japanese-English, "The fisherman of an American land in a fishing-boat to fish with a hook and line." Picture number four is also an American subject, representing a Sunday family scene. The tenth illustration represents a "girl of the period" standing before a mirror, arranging her toilet; in the author's words: "The lewed women of the American land to be opposite to large mirror and to make a figure now there be walking the town." The illustrations are rudely drawn and cut, but display spirit and close observation on the part of the artist.

—*White's Poetical Works.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) The poems of HENRY KIRKE WHITE still enjoy a certain amount of popularity, which is doubtless partly due to SOUTHEY's interesting memoir, with which they are always accompanied. This edition is very neat, and comprises the memoir, WHITE's correspondence and all his poetical works.

☞—*Child-World.* By the author of *Poems Written for a Child.* (New-York and London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) These charming little poems will, we think, be more enjoyed by grown people who love children than by children themselves. They are not the fancies that children think, but those of an older person trying to think like a child and writing with the ease and grace of high culture, and the range of thought and illustration that comes only with years. The book is one that should be read to the little folks by a mother or an older sister. It is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is bound in green and gold. A prettier gift-book for a child could hardly be found.

—*Barnes on the Psalms.* Vols. II and III. (New-York: HARPER & BROS.) These volumes complete Dr. BARNES' commentary on the Psalms, of which we have previously spoken. Simple in style, and inspired by implicit faith and earnest piety, the work will prove a valuable assistant to unlearned students of the Bible.

THE UNIT OF COINAGE.

The Academy of Sciences—Professor Henry's Opinion of Practical Men—Unity of Coinage—Reform Parties and their Objects.

THE BREECHES, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Academy of Sciences, which goes into the elements of the dead world and disregards the living, accidentally got up the subject of coinage, when the following took place:

"Professor HENRY remarked that the question of coinage had not been referred to the Academy, and no account of the matter would be taken up by them unless referred by proper authority. He expressed himself as not favoring the French metric system of weights and measures. He further remarked that Mr. RUGGLES' distinction between practical and scientific men, which that gentleman so prominently set forth, consisted mainly in the fact that practical men were those who could repeat admirably what had been done thousands of times before, while scientific men were devoted to finding new facts and things deducible from elementary principles. That scientific men were often very practical, while practical men, in attempting to be scientific, were generally the wildest of schemers."

I thank my friend Professor HENRY for that. There has been enough said about "practical men" and "self-educated" to make some notice of that nonsense proper. Every man who does anything is practical, and every man who is educated at all is self-educated. What, then, do those who use these terms mean? Do they mean that a practical engineer is any better off for knowing nothing about mathematics? or that a man will run a meridian line by knowing nothing about astronomy? or that a man will write elegantly who knows nothing about the structure of language? The American Government has had some experience with "practical men" without science, and the results were disastrous—of which I can give some particulars when necessary.

Professor KING was exactly right when he said "practical men," in the common acceptation, were running round with other men's ideas without seeking any for themselves. This they do sometimes very admirably, and deserve credit, but they should recollect that they are not the men who advance the world in the lines of thought and invention.

I very much regret that the Academy of Science should confine itself to one branch of science, when the world so much needs some new paths of inquiry. Society is now the great topic of consideration, and social science the great science of the day. It has various branches, and some of them of exceeding interest. I observe one gentleman did get in some statistics about dead men, but that was soon put aside. The gentlemen of the Academy might find in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* some precedents for occasionally touching on the living. Whenever a woman was seized with an extraordinary disease, or a calf was born with two heads, that very learned Society immediately had a communication on the subject. But it is probable the Royal Society advanced the welfare of mankind quite as much in that way as the American Academy will by some of its performances.

Mr. RUGGLES, who seems to have been a sort of volunteer for universal edification, was sent on unification, and his particular trouble was the unity of coinage. Now this raises three or four questions on which I propose to remark a little.

1. A unity of coinage is worth nothing at all unless you make a unity of money. Metals used as money (gold and silver) are taken among different nations, and in the great exchanges of the world by weight, and they never can be safely taken in any other way. How can a foreign merchant in a distant part of the world know that American coin is pure metal, or has not lost weight, except by actual test? He cannot, and for that reason it is always weighed. The practice in this respect has not changed since the days of Abraham, who weighed the silver for the field of Machpelah to Ephraim the Hittite.

2. How can you make a unity of coinage when we are running two metals as coinage, parallel with each other? We coin gold and we coin silver; can you relate them to each other exactly? You cannot and never have. You are reduced then to the necessity of abandoning silver altogether, which you cannot do conveniently, or having an unequal coinage, which you certainly will have.

3. But what is the use of this at all, when you have no unity of money? I suppose that the banks will resume specie payments at some time or other, but, when they do, will they abandon paper money? Will England abandon paper money? Not at all. Well, then, you have gold money, silver money, paper money and copper money. What is the use of unifying the coinage of one without you unify the whole? The truth is that if you cannot unify the money of the world, it is perfectly useless to unify the coinage of one metal. Will the world abandon paper, or silver, or copper, or nickel, or shells, for money? If it will not, it is of no use to unify the gold coinage, for gold will be weighed at any rate.

4. Why should we unify by a foreign coin? The American coinage is now the best in the world, and America is the great producer in gold. Why should we be running round the world to see whether France or England or Turkey won't make a coinage to suit us? I was not sorry to see that we took no great pains to represent ourselves in the Paris Exposition. Why should we? We have no new arts to learn from Europe,—notwithstanding Mr. WELLS said he had seen second-hand machinery sent over to this country;—one of those complimentary remarks with which his report abounds. If the world is to have unity of money, it must be a unity of paper money, for what are call the precious metals depend for their value upon their relative scarcity or abundance, and on the amount of labor required to produce them. Still, I admit there is no practical harm in making certain pieces of money of the same nominal value in France and America. But, whatever we do, we ought to make no treaties and no contracts with anybody on the subject. We must keep clear of all alliances of any sort, even those of the most friendly character with foreign nations. Let the system of American Republican Government be tried by itself alone, unaffected by the systems and schemes of European countries. Mr. SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio, wrote a letter to Mr. RUGGLES, in the following paragraph of which I fully agree:

"I have thought a good deal of how the object you propose may be most readily accomplished. It is clear that the United States cannot become a party to the treaty referred to. They could not agree upon the silver standard; nor could we limit the amount of our coinage, as proposed by the treaty. The United States is so large in extent, is so sparsely populated, and the price of labor is so much higher than in Europe, that we require more currency *per capita.* We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage, except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce.

Congress alone can change the value of our coin. I see no object in negotiating with other Powers on the subject. As coin is not now in general circulation with us, we can readily fix by law the exact weight and measure of future issues. It is not worth while to negotiate about that which we can do without negotiation, and we do not wish to limit ourselves by treaty restrictions."

You are aware, Mr. TIMES, that two new Reform parties have been started in the United States. One of them, at Boston, proposes to reduce the tariff, which now lays the golden eggs. The other was founded in Cincinnati, and proposes to repudiate the public debt. I propose to wait and see what these parties will do before I discuss a new money system. Perhaps we shall have no need of money. Perhaps the enlightened gentlemen who conduct Free Trade and Repudiation Societies may be the wise men of the nation, and such reform as JACK CADE introduced be the prevalent philosophy. I certainly hope not. The rush after office, the fashionable corruptions, the wild and delusive theories of society have not yet convinced me that this country is not placed on firm foundations, and the great body of its people yet prosperous and happy. But we need all our energies and resources for great objects, and not for wild and impractical schemes of bringing reform. We have made a real advance this year in placing the public credit and resources on a firm footing, and I think that a short time will elapse before a gold bond of the United States will be worth its face in gold, and then the financial problem will be solved.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Court Calendars To-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*

Nos.
613—Ritter vs. Boody.
1307—Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1317—Clancy vs. Byrne.
89—Matthews vs. Hobby.
937—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
993—Fay vs. Straus et al.
995—Eacr vs. Hertsog et al.
1337—Gilbert vs. Burro Burra Cop. Co., Tenn.
1497—Church vs. Brooklyn Mutual Coal Co.
1463—Hall vs. Hupfield.
1477—Boyd vs. Kenyon, &c.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*

Nos.
1206—Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1210—Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1060—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk'k vs. Curtis et al.
1062—Same vs. Same.
1396—Stilwell vs. Deutsch et al.
1388—Fowler vs. Wood.
1224—Homans, Jr., vs. Amerman.
1332—Pickengill et al. vs. De Goicouria.
1434—Miller et al. vs. Haines.
1310—Nat. B'k of Metropolis vs. Morgan et al.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*

Nos.
1166—Lansberg vs. Loeffler.
1230—Turner vs. Shepard.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towakey et al.
265—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1440—T. L. & N. Railroad Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1442—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1284—Cosgrove, by guardian, vs. Ogden et al.
824—Harris Manf. Co. vs. McCune et al.
892—Walker vs. Kelly.
1316—Williams vs. Ely.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*

Nos.
185—Percival vs. Gilman et al.
209—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.
222—Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.
248—Stanton vs. Lyman et al.
258—Same vs. Same.
262—Same vs. Same.
267—Wightman vs. Thomas et al.
317—Roberts et al. vs. Rhinelander et al.
317½—Challiss vs. Central Branch U. P. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerks, J.—Court opens at 10 *A. M.—Calendar called at* 12 *M.*

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
425—East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
917—Bromberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
789—Lowrey, Receiver, vs. McKeon.
881—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer.
869—Marks vs. Schattman et al.
735—Couse et al. vs. Bixby et al.
269—Bemer vs. Mittnacht.
857—Stoney vs. Sturges et al.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
960—Colt vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
786—Tuska vs. Schnepel.
446—Jackson et al. vs. Stetson et al.
892—Gallagher vs. Preston.
722—Howell vs. Schnepel et al.
29—Dowd vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
712—Fay, Admin'r, &c., vs. Pendergast et al.
906—Robinson vs. Robinson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
1191—Arnold vs. Robertson.
590—Fronhoefer vs. Gucker.
588—Herryman vs. Hitchcock.
325—DeLavallette vs. Parks et al.
600—Whizell vs. Dinsmore, Jr., et al.
488—Fettretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.
676—Weeks vs. Marshall.
35—Alberti vs. Taylor.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
579—Hendrickson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
514—Devlin vs. Barker.
322—Dickinson vs. Denny.
541—Dagel vs. Lieber.
547—Cogswell vs. E. R. Nat'l Bank.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 *A. M.*

Nos.
2214—Watson vs. Conner.
2240—Hubener vs. Gruber.
2703—Green vs. Errenfield.
2727—Bergman vs. Salhinger.
2422—Clark vs. Smith, Jr.
2752—Strickland vs. Lorain.
2395—Garrison vs. Cullen.
2726—Tyrrill vs. Harry.
2745—Dillon vs. Levy.
2750—Gortzen vs. Jones.
— —McCormack vs. Keller.
2842—Clark vs. Duffy.
2843—Merle vs. Moore.
2844—Keenan vs. Cassidy.
2845—Hammett vs. Nicholson.
2846—Clark vs. Morris.
2847—Shuman vs. Barker.
2848—Phillips vs. Pollion.
2849—Barstow vs. Smith.
2850—Hyde vs. Deckinger.
2851—Randlett vs. Chandler.
2852—Crane vs. Harris.
2853—Hunt vs. Fish.
2854—Higgins vs. Walsh.
2855—Ahles vs. Sayer.
2856—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
2857—Bent vs. Mitchell.
2858—Johnston vs. Pitchkey.
2859—Smith vs. Grant.
2860—Lockwood vs. Lawrence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
1—The People vs. Mary Tracey; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Christian Studer; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Mary Morris; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Rebecca Fitch; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James Smith; forgery.
6—The People vs. Thos. Nolan and John H. Sheridan; burglary.
7—The People vs. John Connors; assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅛	
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116	
10,000	do	116	
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116⅛	
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, new	118⅛	
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	118⅛	
75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅛	
69,000	do	118⅛	
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	109⅛	
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65⅜	
15,000	do	65⅜	
11,000	N. C. 6s, new	55½	
1,000	La. 6s	73⅜	
9,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	97⅜	
2,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st M	98	
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	93½	
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	86⅛	
1,000	do	94½	
10,000	M. & St. P. 7-10 con	93	
1,000	do	93½	
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	86⅛	
6,000	do	86⅝	
25,000	do 2d call	86⅛	
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M	81	
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West Div	84⅜	
9,000	Lake S. Div. B	89	
6,000	St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. Bds	85	
21	Amer. Ex. Bank	112	
100	Manhattan Pf	42	
200	Pacific Mail	95½	
15	do	95⅛	
50	Pf. & Bro. Asso	106	
7	Del. & Hud. Can	132	
400	Adams Ex	61⅛	
22	do	61	
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	35⅜	
100	U. S. Ex	67	
25	A. M. U. Ex	40⅛	
200	do	40⅜	
400	N. Y. Cen	182⅛	
200	do	182⅛	
200	do	182⅜	
120	do	182⅝	
300	Harlem	148	
200	Reading	96⅛	
1100	do	96⅜	
100	Mich. Southern	106⅜	
400	do	106⅛	
1300	do	106⅜	
1800	do	106⅝	
28	Panama R	322	
100	Ill. Cen	146⅛	
300	Clev. & Pitts	93	
400	Chic. & N. W	91⅝	
300	do	91⅞	
200	do	91⅞	
100	do	92⅛	
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	103⅜	
63	C., C., Cin. & I. R	71½	
50	do	72	
100	Lake Shore	106	
40	do	106⅛	
50	do	106⅝	
200	do	106⅞	
100	Chi. & R. I. R	129	
300	do	128⅛	
200	do	128⅜	
500	do	128⅝	
1200	do	129⅛	
300	Tol., W. & W. Pf	78⅛	
25	do	78⅜	
100	Tol., W. & W	76⅛	
200	do	75⅛	
500	do	75⅜	
1200	do	75⅝	
200	Tol., W. & W. Pf. 6 P. Ft. W. & C	154⅛	
200	do	155⅛	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b10	72	
100	do	73	
400	Ohio & Miss	32⅛	
300	do	33⅜	
6	Chic. & Alton	157⅛	
50	do	160⅛	
100	do	156⅛	
100	Del., L. & W	119	
100	do	119⅛	
100	do	119⅛	
60	do 2d call	119⅛	
50	N. J. Cen	118⅛	
162	do	118	
50	Morris & Es	130⅛	
12	N. Y. & N. H	132	
200	H. & St. J. R. Pf	118	
200	do 2d call	117¼	

SECOND BOARD—2 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '71, C	121⅛	
50,000	do	121⅛	
7,000	do	121⅝	
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅛	
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	
25,000	do	121	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	109⅛	
5,000	do	106⅜	
$2,000	Tenn. 6s, x c	68	
1,000	do	68⅜	
1,000	do	68⅛	
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	68⅛	
2,000	do	68⅜	
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. f	91⅛	
2,000	N. Car. 6s	60	
8,000	do	59⅜	
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅛	
1,500	Ga. St. 6s	82	
1,000	Mich. So., 1 M	94	
500	Lake S. Div. Bs	89	
1,000	do	89⅛	
100	Mariposa Pref	43⅛	
100	do b10	43⅞	
100	Pacific Mail	95⅛	
500	do	95⅜	
100	West U. T	44⅛	
400	do	44⅜	
100	Boston W. P	17⅜	
50	Adams Ex	61⅜	
100	do	61⅛	
100	American Ex	40½	
15	Merch. Un. Ex	15	
100	U. S. Ex	67	
100	do b10	66⅛	
100	do	66⅞	
600	Reading	96	
100	N. Y. Cen	182	
100	do	181⅝	
100	Hudson R	157	
200	Harlem	147⅜	
300	Mich. So. R	106⅜	
100	Ill. Cen	146	
300	Clev. & Pitts	93	
700	Chi. & N. W. Pf	103⅛	
300	Chi. & N. W	91⅜	
100	do b10	91⅝	
500	do	91⅞	
200	do	92⅛	
200	Lake Shore R	105⅞	
300	Clev. & Pitts	93	
100	Chi. & R. I	128⅞	
100	do	127⅞	
200	do	127⅝	
100	Mich. So. R	106⅜	
100	do	106⅛	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	106⅝	
100	Mil. & St. P	78⅛	
300	T., W. & W	75⅞	
300	do	76	
100	do	76⅛	
350	New-Jersey Cen	117⅛	
100	Mor. & Es	90⅜	
100	Chi. & R. I	129	
300	do	128⅜	
100	do	128⅝	
100	do	128⅞	
100	do	129⅛	
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	87⅝	
200	do	87⅞	
300	T., W. & W	75⅝	
300	do	76⅛	
100	do	76	
100	Morton et al vs. Allerton	33⅜	
100	Morton et al vs. Allerton	33⅛	
350	Clay vs. Allerton	49	
954	Murphy vs. O'Reilly	49⅜	
956	Fowler vs. Rhinelander, &c	106⅛	
800	Reading	96⅜	
100	do b8	96⅛	
600	Chic. & N. W	91⅝	

MONDAY, May 17—A. M.

The following is the Second official notification from the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of United States Bonds, by authority and for account of the SINKING FUND of Feb. 25, 1862. It will be seen that the present notice varies from the first by inviting proposals to sell the *Principal* of the Bonds or Registered Certificates, without reference to the accumulated Gold *Interest;* the latter to be paid to the seller in Gold from the date of the last half yearly payment of Interest. Thus, the 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865, May and November Interest, if sold to the Sinking Fund, will receive, on Wednesday next, 20 days Gold Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale; while the 5-20s of 1865, 1867 and 1868, January and July Interest, will receive in Gold 4 months and 20 days Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

SECOND PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 19, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue; and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the *principal* of the Bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued *interest*, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted, will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on Wednesday of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 15, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

	May 16, '68.	May 15, '69.	May 8, '69.
National Capital	$73,400,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,960,300	9,950,300
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,208,005	$84,208,005
Loans	267,724,783	269,588,897	268,846,372
Gold and G'ld Notes	20,939,142	15,374,769	16,081,489
Other Legal Tender	57,613,195	56,501,358	55,109,573
Deposits	301,313,305	299,222,000	296,781,737
Circulation	34,193,249	33,977,794	33,986,160
In Sub-Treasury	101,378,870	84,562,582	83,267,280

Increase in Loans			$1,012,525
Decrease in Specie			706,720
Increase in other Legal Tenders			1,861,783
Increase in Deposits			5,499,312
Decrease in Circulation			8,366

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	May 8, '69.	May 15, '69.	May 16, '68.
On deposits	$293,893,137	$299,392,449	$201,313,305
Circulation	33,986,160	33,977,794	34,193,249
	$327,879,297	$333,370,243	$235,506,554
25 ℘ cent. would be	$56,994,524	$58,342,561	$58,876,388
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	71,101,062	71,876,125	78,552,337
Excess	$14,106,538	$13,533,564	$19,675,949

The Bank return of the week shows a further large gain in Deposits, *five and a half millions*, of which $1,391,000 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $1,012,000, and the Specie average down $706,000. The Treasury Office during the week received in Gold for Customs $2,589,597, and paid out for Gold Interest $2,618,676.

The sales of Gold, which left off 139¼ on Friday night, were advanced Saturday to 139½@139⅝@139⅞@140 ℘ cent.; closing 139⅝@¾ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were held with firmness by most of the leading drawers, 109⅜@109½ on London, 60 days; but the actual transactions of the day (the steamers sailing at too early an hour for business for Saturday's mails) were at 109⅛@109⅜ ℘ cent., and at 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent., short sight.

The Money Market for the week closed easy at 7 ℘ cent. on call loan to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 ℘ cent. to the Bill Brokers on prime Merchant paper of short date. Some considerable balances were tendered late in the day to the leading Stock firms at 6 ℘ cent.; but this is 1 ℘ cent. below the prevailing rule of the Srteet, and we scarcely feel at liberty to report that money is worth less than 7 ℘ cent. for current use on call, or 7@8 ℘ cent. on choice paper.

The general trade of the week shows a decided improvement in the line of Domestic Exports, and contrary to the look of Exchange, there was no Export of American Gold Coin. The amount of Gold bars and of Silver and Spanish Doubloons cleared, is $622,236, and the receipts from California, $359,322. The volume of Foreign Imports, Dry Goods, and General Foreign Merchandise, falls off from the very heavy figures of the previous fortnight, but there is but little difference in the amount taken for consumption, as indicated by the Customs Duties paid into the Treasury.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,588,324, against the total entries of $5,773,251 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,622,424, against $3,434,538 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $622,236, against $3,150,457 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,589,597. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,152 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 12,740.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	March	$33,021,622
August	23,113,900	April 3	7,682,592
September	22,378,838	April 10	7,982,823
October	19,439,928	April 17	7,151,067
November	18,068,004	April 24	5,885,230
December	13,631,597	May 1	9,693,952
January	22,321,251	May 8	7,672,949
February	23,944,525	May 15	5,588,324
Total to date since July 1			$251,856,617
Against same time 1868			211,046,193
Increase since July 1			$40,810,624

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	March	$12,588,895
August	13,257,188	April 7	3,678,364
September	12,200,940	April 14	3,617,388
October	14,705,901	April 21	3,689,819
November	14,403,788	April 28	4,471,695
December	14,967,285	May 5	2,809,934
January	13,155,017	May 12	4,622,424
February	16,824,812		
Total since July 1			$140,308,006
Against same time last year			159,821,716
Decrease since July 1			$19,513,710

Gold, May 15, 1868 ..... 139¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, May 16, 1868 ..... 139⅜ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$16,584,558	March	$2,398,868
August	4,680,989	April 3	558,385
September	1,954,723	April 10	326,350
October	1,636,739	April 17	66,275
November	1,181,995	April 24	527,625
December	1,717,905	May 1	540,289
January	3,914,390	May 8	426,890
February	3,232,083	May 15	622,236
Total since July 1			$33,739,980
Against same time last year			56,314,218
Decrease since July 1			$22,474,238

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	January	$1,809,536
August	3,254,947	February	1,359,226
September	2,567,643	March	842,220
October	921,725	April	1,105,901
November	1,102,913	May 1	690,948
December	784,424	May 10	359,322
Total since July 1			$18,380,699
Against same time last year			30,587,348
Decrease since July 1			$12,456,649

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

	Customs received.	Gold interest paid.
July	$9,555,594	$18,758,213
August	12,263,844	1,222,446
September	13,

Cropped, Good, 43c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 43c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 36c.@43c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair demand for Cuba Muscovado, two cargoes of which, amounting in all to about 1,150 hhds. and tierces, have been disposed of since our last, at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet, but held with increasing firmness. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@50c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@51c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@60c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES.—There has not been much movement in this line since our last. The receipts have been light, and the leading holders of stock have not been very eager to sell, the demand, however, has been on a restricted scale for most articles. In Spirits Turpentine, the little that has been done has been on the basis of 46c. for merchantable lots, though holders were generally disposed to ask 46½c. ₱ gallon early in the day. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. In Tar pretty free offerings were noted, but at prices above the views of buyers, and no business of moment was transacted. The receipts were 165 bbls., and the export clearances 500 bbls. by the steamship *Europa*, for Glasgow. Resin has been in request, but the prices offered have been generally unsatisfactory to sellers, and the actual transactions have been light. For Strained there were buyers of lines at ₱2 55, but the asking prices ranged as high as ₱2 80@₱2 82½ ₱ 280 lbs. There was some call for the better grades at steady rates. There were no receipts of Rosin reported. The export clearances included 4,011 bbls. Resin by the bark *Hans Georg*, for Rotterdam; 3,009 bbls. do., by the bark *Santa de Gloria*, same destination; 1,017 bbls. do. by the steamship *Smidt*, for Bremen; 527 bbls. do., by the steamship *Glenaros*, for London, and 200 bbls. by the steamship *Helvetia*, for Liverpool. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c., chiefly at 46c., for Merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at ₱4 25; Resin at ₱2 50@₱2 12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at ₱2 50@₱3 50; Pitch at ₱2 75@₱3 ₱ bbl.

OILS.—The leadings have been in fair request at generally steady prices, including Crude Whale at ₱1 00@₱1 05; Bleached White at ₱1 15@₱1 17½; Crude Sperm at ₱1 92½@₱1 95; Unbleached Sperm at ₱2 @₱2 05; Lard Oil at ₱1 45@₱1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at ₱1 02@₱1 05; Olive at ₱1 45@₱1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in Crude has been very light since our last, having been confined to job lots on the basis of 16c.@16½c., chiefly 16c. in bulk, and 22c. in barrels, ₱ gallon. Holders have not been disposed to sell freely at these figures, having been generally claiming a fraction more in each instance. The offerings have been less extensive. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia 750 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. In Refined there was rather more steadiness apparent, and more willingness was shown by purchasers to operate on the basis of the closing prices of yesterday, which, however, were not quite up to the views of the principal holders, who were claiming a slight advance, and who did not evince much desire to place their stocks, particularly of Oil available for immediate delivery, unless at asking rates. The general bidding price was 32½c., and the prevalent asking rate was 33½c. for Standard White ₱ gallon. Oil for this month's delivery was not plenty at the ruling figures, while it was most wanted by buyers, especially for export. For forward deliveries the offerings of Oil were relatively much more liberal, and on terms somewhat more favorable to purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last here of 14,500 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 32¼c.@32½c., 2,500 bbls. do., deliverable within the next ten days, at 32¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., all May delivery, at 32½c.; 4,000 bbls. do., June delivery, at 32¼c.@32½c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 33c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 8,750 bbls., including 1,250 bbls. Standard White for May delivery, at 32¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., deliverable first half of June, at 32¼c.@32½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., July to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., deliverable balance of the year, buyer's option, at 33½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 731 bbls. and at Philadelphia 1,900 bbls. The export clearances included 5,250 bbls. Refined, by the ship *Europa*, for Bremen. The general market closed steady, though comparatively tame. There was some little inquiry for Naptha on the basis of 10c. ₱ gallon. Residuum was quoted dull at 8c.@8½c. 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 12 for New Mess; $30 75@$30 87 for Old Mess; $28 12½@28 50 for Prime Mess; $23 50 for Thin Mess, and $24 50@26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, deliverable to June 5, buyer's option, at $31 37, and 300 bbls. do., all June, sellers' options, at $31 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at steady rates; sales equal to 240 packages, at 15¼c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¼c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues dull at unchanged figures. Lard has been in more demand at strengthening prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@18¾c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17¾c.@17¾c. for City, and 18¼c.@18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 500 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18¼c., and 250 tierces do., buyer July, at 18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $11@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $6@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at $20@$20; Indian Mess at $20@$22 ₱ tierce; sales 40 tierces. Bef Hams have been in request at $20@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue salable and steady. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb. 27c.@30c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb. 25c.@30c.
Canada, Fair to Good, ₱ lb. 25c.@30c.
Western and Canada, Common, ₱ lb. 23c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb. 41c.@43c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb. 39c.@41c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb. 43c.@45c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb. 33c.@36c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb. 30c.@35c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb. 21 @23
Factories, common, ₱ lb. 10 @16
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb. 6 @12
Old Cheese, good to prime, ₱ lb. 20 @24

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet. Sales have been made of 5,000 lbs. Central American, 1,500 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 6,000 lbs. Southern and Western on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 36c.@41c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@46c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 46c.; gold, ₱ lb. Goats have been in active request, but sales of Mexicans have been restricted by the firmness of holders, who, for the most part, demand an advance over recent rates. The stock is fair for the season. Transactions for the week embrace 60 bales Mexican, 200 bales Curacoa, 50 bales Cape, 56 bales Payta, and 28 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Mexican, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c. gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c.; Cape, 45c.@48c. currency; Madras, 60c.@63c. each.

SUGARS—We have seen a quiet market to report to-day. Sales have been reported of 238 hhds. at 12c.@12¾c. for Cuba, and 15c. for Demarara; also 176 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted Inograted at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12¼c. @12¾c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14c.@16¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 247,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19¼c., and 42,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull to-day at 96c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 5d. ₱ bushel, and 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For a port in the British Channel, a British bark, with 3,500 quarters Wheat, at 4s. ₱ quarter. For Nantes, a British brig, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, an Italian bark, with Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Stockholm, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms. Market stronger generally.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, May 13, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Hamersley, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

The minutes of meetings held May three and six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of Andrew S. Hamersley in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the entrance of St. Boniface Church in Second-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue, opened, according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That Willett-street, from Rivington-street to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of the entrance to the New-York Hospital, on Duane-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That on both sides of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, that gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the southwest corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the southwest corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That lamp posts be placed and street lamps placed and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson.

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Pine-street, from William to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Connell, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, for amount expended by the said James O'Connell in sinking a public well on the Kingsbridge road, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to the account of "Wells and Pumps," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter and William Halpin to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of their premises, northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth street, the same to be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the Singer Manufacturing Company to erect a platform scale in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-six Mott-street.

Which was concurred in.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Wooster-street, from Canal to Fourth-street, except the space occupied by railroad track, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council directing West Broadway to be paved with stone blocks, from Barclay to Canal-street, be and it is hereby amended by adding the words "and College-place" next after the words "West Broadway," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the north-west to the northeast corner of Congress-street, at its junction with Houston-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Doane, Treasurer of All Saints' Church, for the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents, amount of assessment; and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents interest.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the entrance of St. Boniface Church in Second-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue, opened, according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That Willett-street, from Rivington-street to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of the entrance to the New-York Hospital, on Duane-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That on both sides of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, that gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the southwest corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That lamp posts be placed and street lamps placed and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson.

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Pine-street, from William to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Connell, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, for amount expended by the said James O'Connell in sinking a public well on the Kingsbridge road, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to the account of "Wells and Pumps," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter and William Halpin to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of their premises, northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth street, the same to be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the Singer Manufacturing Company to erect a platform scale in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-six Mott-street.

Which was concurred in.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Wooster-street, from Canal to Fourth-street, except the space occupied by railroad track, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council directing West Broadway to be paved with stone blocks, from Barclay to Canal-street, be and it is hereby amended by adding the words "and College-place" next after the words "West Broadway," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the north-west to the northeast corner of Congress-street, at its junction with Houston-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Doane, Treasurer of All Saints' Church, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents, amount of assessment; and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents interest.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinck-

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
Between 12th and 13th sts.
LATEST ADDITIONS TO STOCK:

PARASOLS,
Pongee and other styles.
BLACK SILKS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $16 to $100.
THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
from $100 to $300.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
Trimmed and unTrimmed.
WALKING SKIRT
for $1 50.
STRAW HATS FOR THE COUNTRY, 80c.@$1.
INFANTS' DRESSES,
from $2 upward.
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
from $5 50 upward.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
INFANTS' CAPS AND BONNETS.
Newest styles of Ribbons, Bows, Ties, &c., Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c., Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
FORMERLY NO. 471 BROADWAY,
NOW, NEW BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER A FULL LINE OF
BLACK SILKS FROM $1 75, $2 and $2 25, UPWARD.
ALSO,
CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENES, AND JASPER PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.
WILL ALSO OPEN A NEW ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE SILKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW LACES.
RICH CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS.
CHANTILLY, POINT AND LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY LACE SACQUES,
BLACK THREAD LACE CAPES, FICHUS, COIFFURES, &c.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
POINT AND APPLIQUE SETS, EDGES, COLLARS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMING LACES.
ALSO,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING,
500 LLAMA SHAWLS,
from $12 50 to $80,
All fresh goods, and
SPLENDID VALUE FOR THE PRICE.
ALSO,
1,000 Dozen LADIES' NECKTIES,
much under regular prices.
A great reduction on French Fancy Goods to close them out.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st., and 6th-av.

KINZEY'S,

KINZEY'S,	NO. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S,	NO. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S,	NO. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S,	NO. 645	BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S,	NO. 645	BROADWAY.

OPENING ON MONDAY,
FROM AUCTION SALES
OF LAST WEEK,
LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
STORE CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS
FOR CHEAP GOODS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, EQUAL TO PUCE.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 20c., 25c., YARD UP.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRINGES AND GIMP.
SILK VELVETS, 25c., ENTIRE PIECE.
5,000 PIECES PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c.,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Mr. Mayo and Miss Blanche Grey.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LURLINE. Leading characters by Miss McCulloch, Mme. Bowler, Messrs. Bowler and Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and M. Aujac.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PYGMALION. Principal characters by the London Burlesque Combination.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DOGS OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE and LOST IN LONDON.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Dan Bryant, Seymour, Eugene, Unsworth and Hughes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
UNBLEACHED BLONDES. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL,
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
GRAND FAIR—AID FOR CUBA.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND CONCERT. Open day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no travelling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes rejected the proposition to make Spain a Federal Republic on Friday, and on Saturday rejected the Triennial Directory scheme. It is now reported that a Regency will certainly be created, with Marshal SERRANO at its head.

The Spanish authorities are having trouble with the volunteers in Cuba on account of the amount of their bounties.

A Paris dispatch says the excitement over the election meetings in Paris is subsiding. The Government officials have placarded a "warning" throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of disturbances will not be tolerated; and the Prefects have been advised to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings at certain periods. On the other hand, a London dispatch reports that the political agitation in Paris has revived, and the excitement is very great. A great meeting is to be held to-day.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has taken formal leave of Queen VICTORIA by letter, and of Lord CLARENDON in person, and will soon be coming home.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto, and simultaneously reduce the army.

GENERAL.

A costly monument, to be erected in memory of the Confederate dead, has been received at Cynthiana, Ky., and will be dedicated on Thursday, May 26. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Colonel W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE; and General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, General WILLIAM PRESTON, General HODGE, Colonel PHIL LEE and others have been invited, and are expected to attend the ceremonies.

ALLEN, the prize-fighter, was arrested in Cincinnati on Friday, and required to give bail in the sum of $500 not to fight in the State of Ohio. After giving the bail he was released, and immediately thereafter went into training for a fight which he proposes to have with MCCOOLE, somewhere within fifty miles of St. Louis, on the 15th of next month.

A new banking and currency scheme is before the Canadian Commons. If adopted, it will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. Its general features are copied from the national banking system of this country.

The temperance men of Iowa have called a State Convention, to meet at the capital on the 10th of June, for political action and prohibitory movements.

It is reported, on trustworthy authority, that Southern-made whisky is selling in New-Orleans at *seventy* cents a gallon.

Among the victims by the Ohio River steamboat disaster last December was Mr. SPIEGELBERG, a Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky.; and what was supposed to be his body was found, taken to Louisville, and interred with imposing ceremonies by the Masons. On the 14th inst., however, the body of the real SPIEGELBERG was found in the river, a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and identified by various papers on his person.

The President issued his proclamation on Saturday, appointing the 6th of July as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Richmond Convention in December, 1867, to the voters of Virginia, registered at the date of such submission, for ratification or rejection; and submitting to a separate vote the disqualification and test oath clause. The voter is to vote a ballot designated for the Constitution or against the Constitution, and is allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the excepted provisions.

The loss by the fire in Eddyville, N. Y., on Saturday evening, which was caused by lightning, is given as about $32,000. J. W. CORNELL & Co. lost $15,000; J. H. LECK, $4,500; JOHN JORDAN, $6,000; JAMES CONNOR, $6,000. JORDAN'S loss was total; the others were partially insured.

The Commercial Convention, which has been alluded to in the Southern dispatches from time to time recently, is to be held to-morrow in Memphis, Tenn., and is to include representatives from all the Southern and Western States. Among other things, the object of the Convention will be to establish direct trade between the Mississippi Valley and Europe by way of the South Atlantic cities. The Convention will also take steps to encourage immigration and improve the navigation of the Mississippi.

The Irish National Republican Association, through its General Committee, consisting of gentlemen in every State and Territory of the Union, have issued a call for a Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July next. The Executive Committee call upon Irish Republicans in every State and Territory to send one delegate, with an alternate, from every Congressional District.

The brakemen on a portion of the Erie Road have struck, in consequence of the issuing of an order by the managers directing each conductor of the Eastern Division, from Port Jervis to Jersey City, to discharge one brakeman from each train, and run with two brakemen instead of three. On Wednesday last a crowd gathered in the freight-house at Port Jervis, and forcibly interfered for a while with starting out trains. In consequence of the strike the shipment of freight is almost suspended on that division. A few trains have been run, but they have been manned by conductors and flagmen, instead of regular brakemen. At last accounts the Superintendent was at Port Jervis endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation.

Twenty-five tons of strawberries were brought into San Francisco in April, and retailed at 12 to 15 cents a pound. Cherries sold at a dollar and a half per pound.

The Irish Republicans of Washington have published resolutions recommending the appointment of colored men to office, and announcing their intention to vote for colored men at the approaching charter election.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's planing mill at Scranton, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $15,000.

The young gentlemen of Cambridge University, England, showing a woful ignorance, directed their answer to the challenge of the Harvards: "Cambridge University, Harvard, Mass., U. S. A.;" and the Post Office officials on this side, exhibiting a greater ignorance and less excusable, sent it to the Massachusetts Shaker village. This accounts for the delay in its reception by the challenging amateur oarsmen.

The new whipping post and pillory, recently erected in the jail-yard at New-Castle, Del., to take the place of the ancient and dilapidated one, was inaugurated on Saturday by the pilloring of three men convicted of petty offences, and the flogging of ten convicted of like misdemeanors. A crowd of gaping men, women and children witnessed the disgusting spectacle. The heaviest whipping was received by a colored man, whose offence was assaulting a white girl. He got thirty lashes on the bare back. Two other colored men, for petty larceny, received twenty lashes each. One dispatch says: "The new structure is quite worthy of the taste and enlightenment of a community that preserves this relic of barbarism in an age called enlightened."

A disastrous incendiary fire occurred in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday morning. The Turner Opera House, with the stores in the building, and several fine residences, were destroyed, causing a loss of from $600,000 to $800,000. Mr. HERMAN SANDMIER, one of the firm of SANDMIER & BROTHER, whose place was among those burned out, was killed by a falling wall while endeavoring to save some of his goods. The insurance on the entire property destroyed is given as only about $100,000. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and was valued at about $250,000.

After three days' balloting at Montreal, the Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops have unanimously elected Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

At St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Bishop LITTLEJOHN, who was present to administer confirmation, felt himself compelled, by what he saw around him, to utter a few powerful but kindly words against Ritualizing and Romanizing.

Cotton was quiet and rather less firm on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were lower, on a moderate trade. Corn, Pork and Lard were quoted stronger, on a better inquiry. Groceries quiet. Refined Petroleum fairly active. Freights improving, with 539 vessels of all classes in port.

Crime in the Southern States.

The *Tribune*, as we now understand it, rests its demand for stern measures against the South on the ground that the crime perpetrated there is for the most part political in its character—not that the amount of crime is greater than in the North or West:

"Now we assert, as our conclusion from attentive observation of the journals, that not less than one thousand persons have been murdered because of their politics in the Southern States during the last year, of whom at least nine hundred and eighty were Republicans, and that not twenty of the murderers have been brought to justice by those whom the TIMES is apt to call 'the South.'"

There is a difficulty, at this distance, in determining with precision the degree of credibility attaching to reports derived from partisan sources in matters affecting, and intended to affect, partisan opinion. One's experience of newspaper reports generally is calculated to beget skepticism. And as we find it necessary to receive with more or less allowance narratives of incidents transpiring in our immediate neighborhood, where the only danger is a certain professional tendency to sensationalism, we require much more than the *ipse dixit* of knaves and adventurers, or the highly-colored stories of sheets that have sprung up throughout the South under the fostering influence of Congressional patronage, to convince us that every outrage is traceable to political causes, or that "loyalists" are always the innocent sufferers. Yet this is the testimony on which the *Tribune* bases its positive assertion. It takes as gospel the statements of interested partisan agents, whose average veracity few respectable men would venture to indorse, and arraigns the South as the scene of one thousand political murders, nine hundred and eighty of which have passed unnoticed by the local authorities! We confess that we shall require more specific and more trustworthy evidence before crediting the accusation.

If the *Tribune* does not intend to be unjust toward the Southern people, it will not rest satisfied with mere assertion. Its statement, it tells us, is the result of "attentive observation." It should not be unwilling, then, to exhibit the data of its calculation. Let us see how this total of one thousand political murders is made up. With how many is Virginia chargeable? and the Carolinas? and Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, respectively? Let the particulars be given that each of the States implicated by the accusation may have an opportunity of disproving a charge so seriously affecting the reputation of its population and the administration of its laws. Wholesale assertions of the same nature have been heard before, and invariably in connection with some sinister and partisan scheme, but their authors have rarely attempted the production of proofs. Governor BULLOCK once alleged something of the sort in relation to Georgia, but we never heard that he responded to the call of the local Legislature for testimony. So in Louisiana, when Governor WARMOTH imputed unpunished political outrages to certain parishes, the Legislature invited him to furnish particulars; and we have yet to learn that those particulars were furnished.

The only State which stands charged with lawlessness arising from disloyalty, with a credible accuser, is TEXAS. General REYNOLDS' report certainly did represent an undesirable condition of society. But Texas never was a model State before the war; it always had rather more than its share of frontier lawlessness, and its proclivities would scarcely be improved by the rebellion. And Virginia, North or South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama may well object to be made responsible for Texan crime. The *Tribune*, therefore, must discriminate in its assertion, and exhibit in detail the localities of the thousand political murders, or it in turn will be accused of coining slander for partisan effect.

Meanwhile, we reiterate the opinion that, judged by any fair standard of comparison, the amount of crime perpetrated in the South as a whole, is not greater than the amount perpetrated among a corresponding population in the North or West. There has been an enormous amount of pilfering by the negroes in some districts; and it would indeed be strange if the disorganizing consequences of rebellion, and the sudden emancipation of millions of colored people, had not borne bitter fruit. The passions were too excited to subside on the instant. These considerations, however, only render more remarkable the average amount of crime, while they deepen the injustice of the sweeping assertions promulgated by the *Tribune*. At this moment, we believe, despite its anomalous political position, Virginia may challenge comparison with any State in the Union, so far as the amount and nature of its crime and the administration of its laws are concerned. The greatest outrages perpetrated there in connection with the administration of justice are chargeable against friends of the *Tribune*, Judge UNDERWOOD and Governor WELLS; the former of whom liberated the negro perpetrator of a murderous outrage because the Judge who tried him could not take the test oath, while Governor WELLS pardoned the negro after the legality of his conviction had been affirmed by Chief Justice CHASE. As for the other Southern States—Texas excepted—we are convinced that life and property are as secure there as here. Such occurrences as the murder of Mr. ADKINS are deplored by Georgians generally as sincerely as by Mr. GREELEY. To make them all responsible for the acts of as yet unknown criminals would be as unjust as to assail New-Yorkers because Mr. PULLMAN was, not long ago, murderously assaulted in this City for political reasons, or because the Rogers murder, perpetrated in daylight and within a stone's throw of our great thoroughfare, remains an unfathomed mystery. And with Lynch law, Republican Indiana is more familiar than any portion of the South, reconstructed or unreconstructed.

The subject has more than a speculative interest. It has a practical bearing upon the question of migration to the South, and a very important bearing upon the course to be pursued toward Georgia and the three States which are yet to be restored. The latter connection is probably that in which the attacks upon the law-abiding character of the Southern people have their origin. If it could be shown that in the reconstructed States "loyal" life is not safe, we should expect to hear of new tests and conditions to be applied to the three excluded States. A pretended regard for law would also furnish excuses for invading the constitutional rights of Georgia, although Congress has again and again witnessed murderers and law-breakers unwhipped of justice in Indiana and New-York. Hence the truth in this matter of Southern crime acquires an importance it would not otherwise possess.

A Peace Society at Odds.

The Universal Peace Union, whose first day's proceedings were somewhat vehement, not to say tempestuous, was still more aggressive on its second day. That a gentleman bearing the formidable name of Dr. SCHWACKHAMER should "attack Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and all other clergymen who supported the late war," might be expected; that Mr. WOLF, described as a person "whose Indian experiences induce him to advocate war, while his convictions are for peace," should fiercely cry out against "platitudes," is intelligible; but for the mild Mr. LOVE to aggressively urge "the repudiation of taxes," is not non-resistance, as we understand it. So, too, when the Michigander, of "Moral Map" celebrity, proceeded, after opening the meeting with prayer, to "denounce the Government as a set of tobacco-chewers, whisky-drinkers, swearers and murderers," we are inexpressibly shocked and hurt. We may pardon Mrs. SOMMERVILLE, who was reported as "severe upon Christians," for also being severe upon the Women's Rights Convention, as a rival shop over the way, and claiming that "its managers are governed by the most intense selfishness;" but we are alarmed to hear Mr. H. C. WRIGHT declare "he would trample all Governments under his feet if they demanded from him obedience to their behests."

But the belligerent propensities of some members cropped out on the very first day of the session. Thus, the question being raised whether resistance was justifiable in case one's life was threatened by a highwayman, the Chair ruled that the Society's principle was "non-resistance under *all* circumstances, individual as well as national." But Mrs. SPENCE energetically resisted this idea; and when Mr. WRIGHT answered, "You have a power of love in your heart, AMANDA SPENCE, sufficient to conquer everything," the lady took the liberty of doubting whether, if a ball from a monitor at short range were fired at her, her power of love would be of avail. This, of course, was rank heresy. Mr. WRIGHT replied: "*Perhaps*, physically, you might die, AMANDA, but your spirit would live and triumph over both the ball and the shooter;" but Mr. LOVE saw the fallacy of this response, and gave a better one, namely, that "they had rented the hall at great expense, and could not allow opponents to waste the time." How much better was the spirit of Miss CROUCH, who preferred being killed to killing, and Mr. CROOK'S lamb-like policy "to endure *all* things, without the first feeling of resentment, opposition or resistance."

On the whole, therefore, we are again disappointed at this division of sentiment in the Peace Society, and fear it augurs ill for less harmonious humanity. For, though it be true, as Dr. SCHWACKHAMER declares, that "landowners are tyrants, and must be wiped out," yet we fear that, being men of wealth, they would spill some blood before being wiped out; whereas, on the other hand, Mr. WRIGHT has told us that "no Government is worth taking a single life to maintain or overthrow it." Unless, therefore, these points be settled in the interim, together with the cases of Mrs. SPENCE and the monitor and Miss CROUCH and the highwayman, we shall adjourn our hopes of Universal Peace until the Society meeting next May.

Party Tests.

The *Evening Post* states that a clerk in the Treasury Department, recently discharged, called on Mr. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Appointment Clerk, to inquire the reason of his dismissal. He was at first told that it was because he was not a Republican. But he replied that he

"Was and had been a Republican; that he had been also a faithful and efficient clerk—which last we believe was not questioned. But, said TULLOCK, *you were opposed to the impeachment; and that is the reason you were removed.* It is a fact that TULLOCK actually caused the dismissal of a capable and faithful Government clerk, for no other reason than that he, in common with many of the best men in the Republican Party, did not think the impeachment policy a wise one."

This is possible, because all things are possible in politics; but if true, it is very disgraceful both to Mr. TULLOCK and to Secretary BOUTWELL. If everybody is to be turned out of the Republican Party who did not "favor impeachment," and is to be deemed unfit to hold office on that account, the party will be considerably thinned out. The orthodoxy of the President himself might reasonably be questioned on that ground,—and we are quite confident that he at least would not countenance the introduction of a novel test like this into the affairs of the party. The ultra men who were foremost in the impeachment crusade tried of course, at the outset, to make their hobby the test of political fidelity; but the success they met was so poor that the effort was soon abandoned. We can scarcely believe that the Secretary of the Treasury, who, though a rigid partisan, is nevertheless a man of fairness and good judgment, desires to revive an odious and mischievous discrimination like this among members of the Republican Party. Impeachment is as thoroughly of the past as it is possible for anything political to be; and the Republican Party is likely to need all its resources and strength to provide for the future.

The Thorn in the Side of England.

For some little time past the first words that have met the eyes of Englishmen as they opened their morning newspapers have been, "Another murder in Ireland." While Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church bill was being passed through the House of Commons—with a haste almost unprecedented, if we consider the importance of the measure—Irish landlords were shot down day after day. If Mr. GLADSTONE felt any disappointment that so terrible a commentary should be read upon his boasted pacification of Ireland, his feelings were probably not shared by the majority of his countrymen. The Irish Church bill is a good measure advocated on false principles. Mr. GLADSTONE has appealed to the country for support, on the ground that he was about to render justice to Ireland, and that the effect of his policy would undoubtedly be to restore peace to that unhappy country. If he really believed that a cordial union between England and Ireland was to be achieved by the overthrow of the Protestant Church, it only shows how completely he deceived himself in relation to the present crisis. If, as is more probable, the Irish Church bill was taken up as a means of bringing the Liberal Party back to power, we can all admire the dexterity with which the *coup* was carried out. But the assertion that Ireland is to be "pacified" by concessions which she regards as trivial is sternly contradicted by the sanguinary deeds committed almost every day in various parts of the country. In the absence of extraordinary cases of convulsion, Ireland has seldom been in a more threatening state than she is at this moment.

What will satisfy Ireland? This is the question to which Mr. GLADSTONE must address himself in sober earnest, if he would retain his remarkable popularity in England. We admit that the abolition of the Irish Church is a concession to justice, and that even if the measure prove to be ineffectual to give tranquility to Ireland, it ought to be carried out just the same. But English statesmen cannot in their own minds misunderstand the messages which they constantly receive from across the Irish Channel. Mr. GLADSTONE offers them the Protestant Church, and they answer with bloodshed and riot. It is idle to pretend that one party more than another is responsible for the disaffected state of the country. Tories and Whigs, Conservatives and Liberals, the old and the new school of politicians, have alike sanctioned those measures which bind Ireland to England. The Liberals, including even Mr. BRIGHT himself, do not propose now to repeal the Union. If they did, and if the Conservatives declined to concur in the step, it might be said that the "obstructive party" was the cause of disaffection. It may answer the purposes of the hour for partisans in England to allege that the Liberals would have rendered Ireland as contented as Scotland. We at a distance can take a fairer view of the controversy, and perceive that whereas Great Britain has been under a Liberal rule for the greater part of five-and-thirty years, yet Ireland is as much the foe of England as ever she was. It is not the Irish Church which has engendered this bitter hostility. It is the authority claimed and exercised over Ireland by England; it is the compulsory allegiance which she reluctantly acknowledges, that makes of nine-tenths of Irishmen so many foes to Great Britain. The Mayor of Cork declared at a public banquet to the liberated Fenians WARREN and COSTELLO, that although Irish nationality had been trampled on for two or three hundred years, the day was coming when no stronger nation, however powerful she might be, would dominate in the land. Here is the true sentiment of the Irish people. As for the Church, it is never even mentioned by the malcontents.

What, then, will Mr. GLADSTONE do? The youngest of his followers in the House of Commons could tell him that the "rattle" which he offers to Ireland will not calm down her growing excitement. He must go much further than his Church bill carries him if he would render his "pacification of Ireland" something more than a pretext for winning the suffrages of the people. He is wasting time over the measure now before the country. That in itself will do no good. He selected it because it brings over to his side two discordant sections of the community—the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters. So far he showed considerable subtlety as a party chief, but is this all he aimed at? We will not do him the injustice to suppose so. And yet he is like a man who takes one step on the road and then halts in irresolution and fear. We grant that his next step is beset with difficulties. But he cannot stay where he is. What does he mean to do about the land? That is the vital point. A little while ago it was thought that a bill compelling landlords to compensate their tenants for the improvements they made on their farms would do much to quiet the Irish people. No one thinks that now. The real want of Ireland, the only thing that will stay its hand from flying at the throats of those whom it considers its enemies, is summed up in the cry now resounding throughout Europe—*Ireland for the Irish.* Are English statesmen prepared to yield to that demand? If not, what have they to choose between the exercise of rigor and anarchy?

In either case another scandal is thrust before the world. It might be possible, though we doubt it, to proclaim martial law in Tipperary and Westmeath. But what is gained then? The real danger to England from Irish disaffection is not confined within her own borders. In this country it is far more formidable than on the other side of the Atlantic. Let England find herself at war, and the thorn which now rankles in her side may go far toward totally crippling her. Of her army an immense proportion are Irishmen—probably not less than one-half of the regiments of the line. Discipline may keep these men faithful in time of peace, but if they saw their native land making one last desperate struggle for freedom, is it probable that they would look on unconcerned? No Englishman who is not blinded by an overweening confidence can consider such a contingency without grave misgivings. England's peril is Ireland's opportunity. If, as the world has often seen, injustice is to be expiated by blood, Ireland may yet prove a terrible curse to the country which has so long neglected her cries. To palter over such a measure as that which has occupied Parliament the greater part of the session is to mock the gravity of the situation. We do not believe that England will ever voluntarily give up Ireland, although it is not impossible to conceive of circumstances which would leave her no alternative but to do so. Her unwillingness to yield everything ought not to keep her back from rendering full justice. Mr. GLADSTONE in a word, must come to the land. He cannot evade this responsibility, nor can he shift it on to the shoulders of his political adversaries. He has a majority of 115 in the House of Commons. Any measure which he introduced would be certain to command a favorable hearing. If our words could reach him, we would say to him plainly, "Your vaunted specific only excites the derision of the Irish people. They know that you will give them much more than you now offer when they have preyed still further upon your fears. It is the part of a great statesman to yield with a good grace that which would otherwise be forced from him. Deal, then, and deal at once with the land. What can be done to give it back to the Irish people—to withdraw it from absentee landlords and hand it over to the cultivator? That is the problem you have to solve, and posterity—your own contemporaries even—will cry shame upon you if you pass it by unheeded. Irishmen are resolved that you English shall quit their country as a governing class. If you do not choose to submit to that, try to make a compromise. But do not delude yourself into the supposition that a measure, such as the Irish Church bill, which satisfies the *priests*, will ever pacify the *people*."

The Anti-Bribery Law.

Our readers are aware that the bill against bribery passed the Legislature at its late session, was signed by the Governor, and is now a law; but they may not be aware that it is retro-active in its operation, and applies to past as well as to future offences. That is to say, if any outsider, say an Erie Railroad director, paid a Senator a year or more ago $20,000, or any other sum of money, for promising to vote for his bill, the director can now give evidence against the Senator, and secure his punishment without any liability to similar punishment himself. And, on the other hand, if the director offered to buy his vote and the offer was declined, the Senator can bear witness to that fact without exposing himself to complaint and punishment.

If a tithe of what has been alleged in regard to bribery and corruption in the Legislature be true, this new law opens rather a wide field for investigation. And we are not surprised to learn that a good many persons, who have been members of the Legislature within the last five years, are awaiting its operation with a good deal of anxiety. Some, for example, who are said to have taken money from both sides, are a little fearful that one side or the other may seek to punish their duplicity by holding them to legal responsibility.

Whatever may be the case in regard to the past, it is clear that selling one's vote will not be so safe a business transaction as it has been hitherto. We do not suppose it will be wholly given up; but it will be managed with more care, as it is no longer protected by law. The honor that is said to prevail among thieves must henceforth be the only security of the member who sells his vote, against exposure and punishment; and that is not universally relied upon even by thieves themselves. At all events the increased risk will pretty certainly increase the price of votes. The traffic will probably, therefore, be mainly in the hands of corporations that are either wealthy or of which the directors hold the power of issuing and selling stock and bonds practically without limit.

A Nice Question for the Judges.

We understand that a new question of some interest is exciting attention in various circles:—where does Commodore JAMES FISK, Jr., reside? Conflicting affidavits on this serious subject have been introduced in cases pending in Court,—some declaring on the one hand that he is a resident of Boston, and others that New-York has the felicity of being his home. The point is not without interest for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, who has taken steps, we are informed, to have it decisively settled,—as he would like to know where the income tax from the Commodore is to be collected. This is not a matter of so much importance just now, perhaps, as it will be when he recovers all the damages he imagines his character to have sustained from libels, and for which he is now making diligent inquiries in Courts of law:—for his aggregate income, as returned by himself in Boston, for the last year, we understand, was only $1,000. But the Revenue Commissioner, with a prudent eye to future contingencies, desires to know where he is to look next year for the tax on the million and a quarter which the Commodore hopes to get in exchange for wear and tear of character. When this complicated question of residence is decided, our readers shall be informed of the result. Mr. JAY GOULD, we infer, must have been doing a better business than his fellow-director, of late: as he returns an income of $150,000.

The Anniversaries in Retrospect.

The *furore* of the Anniversaries is passed, and Woman's Rights has thus far carried off the lion's share of honors and profits; if there be a special lesson of significance in the past week's record, it is that the Woman Question is the leading reform problem of the hour. The Woman's Rights meeting emptied the rival houses, drew from the rival treasuries, out-talked the rival orators, and outshone the rival reforms. With a despairing sigh, the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society remarked of his own beggarly array of empty boxes, that "the friends were at the Woman's meeting;" and the Peace Society, whose fullest gathering was only twenty-seven strong, including reporters, was quite belligerent toward its successful rival.

However, all the societies will go back to their fields of labor strengthened and refreshed. Great is individual effort, greater the force of aggregation. The Anti-Slavery Society are now determined to drive the very last nail into the coffin of slavery; the Peace people will return with new vigor to their benevolent work of offering peace and pin-cushions to the Choctaws and Chickasaws; the *Revolution* will more cheerily cry, "Send on for the documents;" Mrs. LIVERMORE will, as she threatened, "go back to brag on Chicago more than ever;" BURLEIGH will have leisure to keep his hair in curl, and FOSTER to forge new thunderbolts for May of next year. The Anniversaries have been a great success—the very weather favored them unprecedentedly, so that, in place of New-York being perpetually fringed with a dark moving forest of umbrellas, as usual, during most of the time everything was dry enough to suit even the Abstinence Society. Thus happily the work has gone on, and already we all begin to feel a sense of being wound up and warranted to run for another year.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is just as well that Mr. MOTLEY had not left this country for London before the recent development of English sentiment on the *Alabama* question. He will not now be expected to negotiate a new treaty on the "basis of Mr. SUMNER'S speech;" and if President GRANT have determined to give him specific instructions through the Secretary of State, it will now be possible to base them on more intelligent principles of diplomacy than those laid down in the "red-hot" newspapers.

Now that the Sprague Party have been so badly beaten in the Providence election, there is to be an attempt to induce the Legislature to pass a resolution inviting him to resign his seat in the Senate. The Anti-Sprague Party are determined to assume the offensive in the most offensive manner; and, unless the Senator hasten back and apologize to Captain GODDARD and General BURNSIDE, as well as to Senator ANTHONY, the firm of BROWN & IVES, the First Rhode Island Regiment, the Providence *Journal* and Mayor CLARKE, it will certainly go hard with him.

Marshal TOOKER, in his pursuit of the quacks, impostors, and swindlers who infest the City, must beware lest his efforts only result in advertising the men whom he prosecutes. Neither MUMLER or SCOTT was either closed out or convicted, but, "on the contrary, quite otherwise." His last step was certainly an enormous mistake; for, by the publication of a cunningly-designed letter, he gratuitously advertised through all the papers a catch-penny and (we suppose) immoral book, "containing 320 pages, bound in cloth and gilt, price $1," and sold at No. —, —— street. If the Marshal was not entrapped this time, it looks very much as though he was.

The gold market has been particularly excitable under Mr. BOUTWELL'S administration of the Treasury. At the date of President GRANT'S inauguration, gold was in the vicinity of 132, and when Mr. A. T. STEWART was nominated for the Treasury it fell below 130. With Mr. BOUTWELL'S appointment it began to rise, till on Saturday last it had reached within a fraction of 140, or *ten per cent. higher* than it stood on the 6th of March. This is anything but pleasing, and anything but what the public expected. Under an administration of retrenchment, economy and revenue collection, the premium on gold ought to fall, and the public credit should in all respects be strengthened. Such a large, quick and unexpected advance as that of the last two months, deranges business and values, and works greatly to the detriment of the mercantile interests of the country. There is no doubt that the carrying out of the ideas of GRANT'S inaugural, with a sound Treasury policy, and a proper Treasury administration, would prevent these embarrassing and injurious fluctuations, and, at the same time, solidly establish the public credit.

The office-hunters of both sexes (especially the disappointed ones) will find a certain grievous pleasure in reading the letter from Washington by an experienced party, which we publish. The picture she gives of the recent scenes in some of the Departments is truly heart-rending, and her illustrations of the sad uncertainties of office are as pathetic as those often presented us of the sad uncertainties of life. Instead of talking about increase of salaries, she urges the Department clerks to hire little rooms for themselves, live on plain, cheap victuals, and do their own cooking. The reader may suppose her remarks on this point to be grimly humorous, but we know they are intended for stern reality. Her defence of the lady clerks against recent attacks is spirited, if not in all respects conclusive.

We suppose that it is apprehension of the action of the forthcoming Ecumenical Council at Rome that has induced the Catholic Government of Bavaria to issue a circular note inviting the Governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden and Wurtemburg, to a conference for the purpose of preserving the rights of the State against the Church. There is reason to believe, from the utterances of the Pope and from official foreshadowings, that at the Roman Council the prelates of the Church will attempt to unite against the State,—or, more particularly, against the liberalizing and anti-ecclesiastical movements that have recently taken place in nearly all the countries of Europe. Of late many new restrictions have been placed upon priestly domination, especially in Austria, Spain and Italy; and the ecclesiastical anger which has been stirred up against these changes will doubtless lead to a determined effort to use the General Council as an agency of ultramontanism. What the State Conference can do against the Church Council remains to be seen.

The fact that it has been voted, by a large majority of members, to open the library rooms on Sunday of the Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee, is of interest in this City at the present time, in connection with the effort to open for Sunday use the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association. A Committee of the latter body has decided in favor of Sunday opening, but the step is understood to be opposed by the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association, which controls the building in which the library is located. If it be proper for young men to gather together for the purpose of reading in a hall at Milwaukee, what impropriety can there be in their assembling for the same purpose in a hall in New-York? We presume that in both libraries the books are very much the same.

Ex-Secretary WELLES, who, during his administration of the Navy Department, never got credit for his faithful services, and was constantly ridiculed for deeds of which he was guiltless, has lately been a good deal laughed at for sending his household goods from Washington to Hartford on a vessel drawing too much water to ascend the river. But it turns out that he did nothing of the sort. It was to the *port of New-York* that he desired the double-ender to be sent; but Admiral PORTER, wishing to carry his courtesy to the retiring Cabinet functionary as far as possible, ordered the vessel to carry Secretary WELLES' household effects up to his home at Hartford. It is the turn of the gallant Admiral now to be laughed at for not knowing the depth of the Connecticut River, and the draft of the *Tallapoosa*.

At first the yellow-haired beauties of English burlesque were novel and attractive; but if many more troupes comes to this country, the public will be surfeited beyond endurance. Ship loads of them have been dumped upon these shores; and, so strongly has the contagion of their example prevailed that many of our own performers have lost their wits and rushed to the dye-pot and the walk-around. That sprightly journal, the *Weekly Review*, in discussing these facts, says:

"The result for the local stage has been a sea of imbecile nonsense that has very nearly drowned out all dramatic art and even all pretence of it. Eight theatres in New-York are at this moment presenting burlesque, ballet and pantomime entertainments. Nor is this the worst of it. New consignments of these yellow-tressed English burlesquers are even now at hand. Four weeks from this time there will be only two theatres in New-York that will offer dramatic works. The rest will be show shops, having as little to do with dramatic art as so many corner groceries. It is very true that free and easy performances are best adapted for the Summer season; but that postulate is included in a still broader one now prevalent which asserts the fitness of such performances for the whole year round. Upon the final result of this doctrine and practice those who are chiefly interested in the matter may be left to dwell. Froth is froth, and sooner or later it must evaporate and disappear."

Another Coroner "with a theory" has turned up in Brooklyn. He made his first, and we trust his last legal appearance in the case of young TALBOT, the suicide. He refused to receive testimony showing the insanity of TALBOT, because his theory held that he was not insane, and finally, after the jury had deliberated three hours on the point, it is related that "the Coroner did not deem it his duty to receive a verdict of insanity." Are inquisitions made as a general thing on theories, or do facts decide the verdict? And who finds the verdict,—the Coroner or the jury?

General IMBODEN and Colonel CABELL have been reiterating their statements on the subject of Virginia, its many resources and its healthful climate, together with the wish of the people there that Northern emigrants would go down to live among them. Even Radicals, with money in their pockets or carpet-bags, would be welcome, since the genius of the place would be sure, in a year or two, to make them as good children of the Commonwealth as any of the rest. This is sound philosophy, as well as good feeling, and we are sure the statements of these gentlemen are trustworthy. The mildness of the Virginian winters and the equable character of all seasons there will have powerful attractions for thousands in the North who find the alternations of our latitude too trying for their constitutions.

For a journal of so much pretension, and let us add, of so much real merit, the *Nation* falls into a good many mistakes, and shows curious ignorance of a good many small matters which it discusses. The "Character Album," which it announces as a novel kind of book in preparation, which is filled with questions to be answered by persons to whom it is presented—such as, "What is your favorite color? What is your favorite author?" &c., has been extensively used in this State for at least ten years to our certain knowledge. It was not the *Guardian* but the *Standard* which was originally called "Mrs. Gamp" by certain "irreverent" English critics,—*Punch* being the first offender. And the *Nation*, which a week ago thought Mr. L. H. MORGAN a Canadian, but has now discovered him to be of Rochester, will probably be astonished to learn that he was a member of the New-York State Senate.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Their Hardships and Temptations—How They Live—The Way to Economize—Reform Demanded in the System of Appointing and Removing—The Hannah Tyler Letter and the Independent.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30, 1869.

During the past month the political ax has fallen most unmercifully upon clerks engaged in the various Executive Departments of the Government, more especially in the Treasury Department, and apparently without any regard to age, sex, past services, or even political opinions. Within the past few weeks this Department has been the scene of more disappointments and keen mental suffering than can well be imagined by those not familiar with the circumstances attending the life of Government clerks in Washington. Several hundred men and women were dismissed in the course of two or three days. Ninety women were dismissed in one day from the Register's office alone. A friend employed in that office informs me that during the eventful day when the yellow envelopes were flying around, first in one corner of the room, then in another, like the fierce lightning's flash, blasting the hopes of all they touched; illustrating, as it seemed to those in suspense, the time prophecied of in the Scriptures, when "two women shall be grinding at a mill, the one shall be taken and the other left"—dreading for her own fate, yet hoping to be one of those "left," she watched with intense interest every movement and expression of those who were "taken," and could not but feel a great sense of relief when a lady received her yellow envelope with a good grace and a cheerful countenance. The owner of one of these bright, brave faces had been under the necessity of giving her companions warning not to speak to her, since she felt she would not be able to "bear up" under one word of sympathy. But not all were so prudent or so brave as her. Many were so injudicious as to listen to expressions of kindness from one and another, and before they were aware their self-control was gone, and they were in tears. Even among the strong-minded men clerks, one, it is said, actually fainted away on receipt of his yellow envelope. Some of his fellow clerks were so heartless as to amuse themselves with puns upon his sorrow, intimating that it was, perhaps, a *feint* to secure reinstatement. They little thought what interests may have depended upon the poor man's salary,—the comfort, possibly the life of helpless ones.

The precarious nature of this employment, and the absolute necessity that, as political affairs are now carried on, it must be precarious, ought to deter all persons, and more especially young, strong, energetic men, from seeking it with such avidity. The place of a clerk in Washington would cease to have any attractions for men of intelligence, energy and enterprise, if its actual value in dollars and cents was generally understood. The salary of a first-class clerk is but little more than sufficient for a single man to subsist and clothe himself upon comfortably and pleasantly in this city, so much greater is the cost of the necessaries, but especially the luxuries of life, here than in most other places. Here, also, as in all other cities, the opportunities for self-indulgence are many; and calls upon the purse from all quarters, charitable, philanthropic, and religious, are legion. The indolent habits fostered by a regular routine of sedentary official employment, the duties being performed often mechanically, with the course of self-indulgence and frivolity pursued by too many of the unmarried clerks during the time which is unemployed in the Departments, cannot fail to unfit them, in the course of a few years, for almost any active business. The impression seems to be all but universal among Senators, members of Congress and others familiar with the circumstances attending the life of clerks, that no greater misfortune could befall a young, active man, than to be employed a few years in the Departments here. Many a Representative has said to his constituent seeking this employment, "Yes, I will help you to get the place if you *must* have it, but if you will take my advice you will rather engage in any other business, no matter how hard; better go West and make a farm, plow, dig—anything but beg, rather than the work you are seeking." But, unfortunately the advice is seldom taken; perhaps it is not always thought to be disinterested. There is only one way by which clerks in the Departments can be saved from the demoralization consequent upon the circumstances surrounding them. They must have a definite object in life and pursue that object steadily, making their term of office a means of its accomplishment. The immediate object to be attained by their official term may be to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities here for securing a business or legal education. Quite a number of clerks seek their offices with this object in view, and many of them are able to persevere unto the end, notwithstanding all discouragements and temptations. Another object might be that of saving a little money in order to commence business for himself. It is possible to do this; there are a few cases in which it has been done, and even some cases where a man has a family to support, succeeded in saving money. But a man ought to understand well what it means to save money from the salary of a clerk in Washington, and be sure that he is strong enough and firm enough to do it. It means self-denial in all directions; it is to be able to "rule his own spirit," a greater work than the taking of a city, as we are informed on good authority.

It is generally supposed that a first-class clerk, with a family depending upon him for bread, cannot save anything, even with the most rigid economy. How, then, we naturally inquire, do the women clerks, who have families to support, manage to live on $75 per month, $25 less than the lowest salary received by any of the men clerks? People can live on much less than they suppose possible if they will only resolve to "take the city." The absolute necessaries of life are comparatively cheap. It is the comforts and luxuries which "mount up." General SPINNER states, of women in his employ who have risen from the position of messengers to that of clerks, while their salary was very small, and, one would suppose, barely sufficient to sustain life, that they saved a little money by rigid economy; but, as their circumstances improved, they began to tire of this life of self-denial, and to indulge in little luxuries of dress and pleasant surroundings, until they found their $900 per annum barely sufficient for their fancied necessities. The clerks who get $1,800 find themselves in precisely the same circumstances. They have barely enough to live upon. But then, perhaps, allowance ought to be made for the cigars, liquors, billiards, theatres and other luxuries which women are as well without. It may be on this consideration that the discrimination in favor of the salaries of men clerks is made.

If I were a young man and had a first-class clerkship—it would be necessary to be a man, because the women clerks are not admitted into the graded clerkship—if I were so fortunate or unfortunate as to be a Government clerk, I would save one-half my salary every month and live very well. I would rent a room for $10 per month; $10 more would buy all the bread, fruit and vegetables I could eat, while the lowest restaurant board is $90 per month. A man has plenty of time morning and evening to do his own little bit of cooking, marketing, sweeping, dusting, making bed, &c. Of course he could not afford meat, butter, eggs, or any of the luxuries of the season. Let him be thankful for the necessaries of life. Poor people in France and many other parts of the world do not think of eating meat, but live almost entirely on bread and fruit, and are no doubt quite as healthy, happy and moral for so doing. As for the culinary part of the business, men are said to make excellent cooks, even with very little experience; and as they have chosen indoor employment why should they object to one phase of it more than another? It is simply absurd to say that men cannot live in this way. They can if they choose. I know many women clerks who do, and one of them tells me she is determined to save money enough during her term of office to enable her to go West, get a farm and make a home for herself, and perhaps her husband and children if she should choose eventually to marry.

If possible, the insecurity of the tenure on which these offices are held ought to be remedied in some way. If the Civil Service bill, advocated by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, is impractical, some one ought to offer a substitute for it. It would, undoubtedly, be a great advantage to the clerks if every one of them could know precisely how long he had to serve, and that he could have no hope of keeping his place an hour longer. There has been a great deal of unnecessary stress laid upon the importance of retaining old and experienced clerks. Men of experience in the departments, some of them heads of bureaus, express the opinion that a man of average intelligence and education can learn to perform the duties devolving upon him in most bureaus of the civil service in the course of one week. Heads of bureaus, chief clerks, &c., and a few other officers of the Department, undoubtedly furnish exceptions to this rule. But in the opinion of gentlemen who ought to understand the question, the interest of the Government need not necessarily suffer by the adoption of a law by which removals and new appointments, or at best reappointments should be necessary throughout the departments every four years. By this means a clerk would know what to depend upon, and his arrangements would be made to correspond with his fate. He would at least be able to save money enough to get away from the city, or to bury him if he should die. Now, in most bureaus of the Treasury Department, when a clerk dies a subscription is taken up among his fellow clerks to bury him! And yet the desire for these positions is so great among the uninitiated constituents of Senators and members of Congress, and the pressure upon members to secure these places is so determined, so unmercifully persistent, especially now that the Administration has changed, that some of them are even wishing they did not have the influence and the patronage to give. Senator TRUMBULL professes to be disgusted with the undignified position of Senators "hanging around the ante-rooms of the Secretary, pressing the appointment of this or that man." FESSENDEN acknowledges the force of the Senator's remark, but argues that as it has always been so, so it will always probably be; moreover, if a Senator refuses to sign a man's papers, some long-headed representative from his district will be more obliging; he will get the man in, and, in turn, the man and his friends will eventually get the long-headed representative into the place of the super-dignified Senator. As there is at present no means of escaping from the very unpleasant and onerous duties imposed upon them, some of these gentlemen are maturing plans by which a fair division of the Government patronage may be made, and many evils incident to the present system avoided. The plan discussed in the Senate a few days before adjournment is precisely that proposed by General SHANKS of Indiana, during last session, ably advocated by him, and reported favorably on by the committee to which it was referred. It provides that a complete list shall be made by heads of departments, showing the name, rank, residence and date of appointment of all employes in the department, not including laborers, or pages of the house or Senate; the list to be kept public, and the equalization to be made as near perfect as possible by 1871, appointments being made in the meantime, only from those States which, as shall appear from the list, have not now their proper quota of clerks. The advantages of this plan over the present blind, mixed-up kind of a system, or rather no system, of making appointments, are sufficiently obvious. No one under the present system knows, or can know without a great deal of trouble, what Senator or Representative is responsible for the appointment of any particular clerk. Such a plan would very much facilitate the operations of the Hannah TYLERS of the department, obviating the necessity for wholesale inundation upon hundreds of good women, involving the honor of all the Representatives of the American people. But Mr. Hannah Tyler might even then hesitate to specify persons, Senators and Representatives, with all the possibilities which might occur before his eyes. Perhaps the *Independent* might not have been quite so greedy to publish an anonymous letter containing the vilest charges against honorable people, if the names of those people had been distinctly mentioned. But it is so convenient to scandalize a whole class, and there is no redress in the law. The effrontery of the editor of the *Independent*, as shown in this affair, seems to us in Washington to be perfectly marvelous. After stating that he has received many replies to this anonymous letter, he informs his readers that he cannot publish any of them on the ground that to do so would consume too much of his "precious space," while, at the same time, he publishes another "precious" extract from the same anonymous correspondent, containing a statement which any person knowing anything whatever of department business must know to be utterly and most absurdly false. The Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department, Mr. Hannah says, refused to pay a woman clerk her wages on the ground that she had not earned them, whereupon she brings down forthwith such details of portly gentlemen signing themselves M. C., that the Disbursing Clerk is glad to pay the woman and save himself from being turned out! Any person who knows anything knows that the Disbursing Clerk has no more authority to decide who shall receive pay and who not than ANDREW JOHNSON has in deciding about GRANT'S Cabinet.

To say nothing of the fact that these infamous charges reflect dishonor upon our nation in the persons of its representatives, "the women of America" have a right to expect something better of the editor of the *Independent* than such readiness to scandalize them, evident in the publication of this letter, from he knew not whom. As DON PIATT says in his correspondence with the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "We have heard from that pious organ no end of lectures upon the necessity of widening the field of female employment, that thousands may be saved from starvation, or worse; and now it hastens to publish a letter made up of sweeping assertions of the vilest sort, sustained by no other evidence than a name, and that a forgery." And now that the whole famous swindle is thoroughly exposed, and it is well known that there is no such employe in the Department as Hannah Tyler—man or woman—why doesn't the *Independent* have manliness enough to make the *amende honorable*, frankly acknowledge itself in the wrong, and promise to "the women of America" better behavior in the future? But instead of doing this, it is trying to justify, or at least excuse, this inexcusable mistake, in which pitiable attempt it is assisted by its Washington correspondent. The New-York *Revolution*, moreover, from which we could expect nothing less than an indignant denunciation of this outrageous insult to working women, has, on several occasions, either indorsed or excused the course of the *Independent*. In last week's issue it quotes approvingly certain extraordinary statements, made by the *Independent's* "gifted Washington correspondent," which can very easily be demonstrated to be quite as unfounded, if not so infamous, as the Hannah Tyler forgeries. This correspondent says: "While there are women in the departments who do the whole work of men for half the wages, there are many more who receive equal pay and do nothing at all." It is hard to understand precisely what "the gifted correspondent" means by this statement. Equal justice to what? There cannot be more than two or three women in the entire Department who receive more than $900 per annum. Or does "the gifted correspondent" mean to inform us that there are as many women in the Department who do nothing at all, as there are who work for half pay. It must be this she means, for the *Revolution* goes on to quote from her to the effect that "they parade the streets, flirt in the halls, make tatting and crochets, and are paid for their performances out of the U. S. Treasury." The correspondent must have happened in during the half hour allowed the clerks at noon for luncheon, when she may have seen one or two ladies employed at some such fashionable work, but she knows very well criticism for the smart young men whom she must have seen spending their half hour in idle gossip with each other, no tattling even, to redeem the time. As for the flirting, it is, perhaps, difficult to prove a negative, but I have indeed a good deal of time to observation of the manners of the women clerks, perhaps as much as the correspondent of the *Independent* or any other person not actually employed in the Department. I have never seen the least semblance of flirting, nor the last departure from the strictest decorum in the manners of any of the ladies employed in the several bureaus of the Department. As for the statement that there are women in the Department who receive pay and do nothing at all, I have the authority of the Treasurer of the United States, and the Register of the Treasury Department, in whose respective bureaus most of the women clerks are employed, for pronouncing it simply untrue. There are no women paid for working in the Department who do not work; and also, that the women employed in the Department are, on an average, more industrious in the performance of their work than the men. They have to be. There is more competition for their places. They are in more danger of losing them, and they have not the ballot to defend themselves with. J. A. H.

A Western View of New-York.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.

While in the City of New-York a few weeks since, we took note of various and sundry of her peculiarities. Off Broadway, east or west, the streets were filthy in the extreme. In dry weather the dust was terrible, and in wet weather the mud was almost deep enough for navigable purposes. Broadway and the up-town avenues are kept very clean, and the whole pride and energy of the people seem concentrated on this object alone. The market houses, if such they can be called, are a disgrace to civilization. There is hardly a village in the West or South that is not better provided in this respect. Yet we are often cited to the Fulton Market as the market par excellence. Bah! The Yorkists, either of the white or red rose, should at once endeavor to abate this nuisance, and have market-houses in keeping with their position as the great commercial centre of the western hemisphere. It won't do to hang all the glory and spend all the money on the Central Park—an excellent thing, by the way, and necessary, but not the whole City.

The improvements in the pavement of Broadway were conceived by genius, and are being executed with skill. The Nicolson is much better done there than in St. Louis, and is only second to the Belgique. The Belgique is the best pavement we have seen in any city. The Nicolson is the best we have seen in America. The Belgique is the best we have seen anywhere. The Belgique is the best we have seen anywhere. The Belgique is the best we have seen anywhere

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week opened very briskly. On Monday there were three large and interesting sales, and they all proved successful. The attendance was good, the bidding prompt, and the prices obtained very satisfactory. The Rutherford Park sale, by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., and the Newtown sale, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, attracted larger audiences than have been brought together at any previous out-of-town sales this season. The Central-avenue sale by Mr. JAMES M. MILLER, was made in the salesroom. A goodly number of persons were present, and the prices were excellent. Yet, being satisfied of the greater popularity of country sales, the managers very wisely determined to have the final sale of this property made on the premises, rather than in the very dismal and now almost deserted salesroom. The one, therefore, which was adjourned, to be held on Wednesday, 12th inst., was advertised, to be made on the grounds on Saturday, June 12. On Wednesday, Messrs. LUDLOW & CO. commenced selling the property known as the "Willink estate," and disposed of a large number of lots located at Flatbush. On Friday, they concluded it. The prices generally were very good.

On Thursday Messrs. MELLICK & BRO. had a sale at Roselle, N. J. It probably would have been entirely successful, but a severe rain-storm commenced before one quarter of the property had been disposed of, and they were consequently compelled to stop selling. Other smaller but very satisfactory sales were made during the week.

Not a sale was made of New-York unimproved property, and no important ones of improved property in this City. Brooklyn lots, both improved and unimproved, did better, but almost all belonged to the Willink estate. Had it not been for that, Brooklyn, probably, would have made no better showing than New-York. The demand for City property has ceased, for the present at least, and no large sales of this class may be expected until next Fall. A few pieces may be offered, but they will have to be very well located and favorably situated to bring anything near their actual worth. For country property the demand is steadily increasing. The sales of last week were larger than of any previous week this year, and this week will probably show even greater results.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$28,906
New-York leased property	2,300
Brooklyn improved property	58,900
Brooklyn unimproved property	77,840
Country property, including Interlord Park and Roselle, N. J., Dobb's Ferry and Mount Vernon, N. Y., Newtown, Flatbush and Huntington, Long Island, Stapleton and Rockaway, Staten Island, &c., &c., &c.	497,028
Total for the week	$664,974

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$363,550
New-York unimproved property	39,800
Brooklyn improved property	19,800
Brooklyn unimproved property	16,600
Country property	124,660
Total for the week ending May 8	$444,410

Total for the week ending May 8	$444,410
Total for the week ending May 15	664,974
Total for the month of January	2,283,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,285,926
Grand total	$34,012,140

One very commendable feature of the out-of-town sales, has been the entire absence of the tricks and shams so common in the salesroom during the latter days of the Boulevard excitement. It really is quite a relief to attend such sales, to know that all is fair and as it appears, that there is no humbuggery, no reservations, and that the lots will honestly be sold to the highest bidder, or, that if the prices are not as large as the owner thinks they should be, the people will be so informed, the sale discontinued, and the auctioneer saved the trouble and annoyance of going through with a sham sale. The auctioneers show by their every action how much more heartily they enter into the spirit of the thing under this system. They feel free and untrammeled, and have a professional pride in doing the best they can. In the salesroom they seldom displayed such zest and vigor as they have out of doors, and the change is very natural. It is to be hoped, and it certainly is fair to believe, that this improvement will continue. So long as it does, and the sales continue free from all nonsense and tomfoolery, they will be popular, attract good audiences, and produce satisfactory results. One hint to owners may perhaps not be amiss. Let them, before they arrive on the ground, give the auctioneer his full instructions, and then leave him alone. Nothing is more annoying than to see an owner bothering about the stand interfering and interrupting. The people become uneasy and dissatisfied, the auctioneer confused and disgusted, and the result not unfrequently is the complete ruination of what otherwise might have been a good sale.

This promises to be a very interesting week; several important sales are announced, and from the well-known ability of the gentlemen who have them in charge, it is venturing very little to prophecy, weather permitting, that the results will be in every way satisfactory.

To-day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have their large sale of 500 lots at Woodhaven, L. I., one mile beyond East New-York. The lots adjoin the factory of Messrs. LALANCE & GROSJEAN, and one of the class particularly attractive to mechanics and laboring men. Quite a little village has already been built in the neighborhood by factory hands, and it is desired that this property should be built up in the same manner. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street. A lunch will be served before the sale. A special train will leave East New-York at 11 o'clock. To be in time for it, people should leave New-York by 9:30 o'clock, so that if any little delay should occur on the horse railroad, they will not thereby be too late for the steam cars. To-morrow, at the salesroom, the same firm will continue the sale of Newtown property, which was adjourned on Monday, 10th inst. The property is well located, grades excellent, streets all opened, and communication with this City good. The lots will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to cost. To-morrow, at Menlo Park, New-Jersey, Mr. O. H. PIERSON will sell a handsome cottage house and six lots of ground, each 50x150. The Park has been considerably improved, and is now quite an attractive place. At it the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have established a depot, which will immediately be built. Information, maps and tickets may be had at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

The same day, at Sing Sing, Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have, by order of Messrs. E. E. & A. B. CLARK, an executor's sale of a mansion house and eighty building lots, located at Sing Sing, N. Y. The sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 1 o'clock. Maps and full information may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-street.

The sales to be made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have a partition sale by order of the Supreme Court, of the house and one lot of ground on the west side of Seventh-avenue, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, 25x100.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of GRANTZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sell the plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of Water-street, commencing 52 feet 11 inches east of Pike-slip, and running through to Pike-street; size 41.4½x160 feet.

Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell a three-story and basement stone house, 40x40, and eight acres of land, located at New-Rochelle, on Pelham road, on the Sound, seventeen miles from this City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Crosby-st., No. 10, 25x80	$35,000
Eldridge-st., No. 120, 25x77.6	28,400
Lewis-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x100	9,400
Norfolk-st., No. 118, 20x80	10,500
Orchard-st., No. 54, 25x87.6	10,450
30th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.3x98.9	21,000
31st-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x74.4	14,000
35th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9 1-4x97.6	19,000
35th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.9	23,500
49th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	20,750
86th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 6th-av., 30x40.9¼	10,500
87th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x77.8 4-10	8,000
40th-st., s. s., 135.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	27,000
76th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2	20,000
76th-st., n. s., 226 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x204.4	20,000
112th-st., s. s., 211.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.11	8,250
116th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 171x125.6	12,750
117th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av. } 117th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th-av. } 119th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av. }	Dimensions not stated. $6,000
126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., irregular	4,000
131st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 75x99.11	5,008
2d-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. therefrom and 25.5 ft. s of 65th-st., 25x75	1,475
7th-av., e. s., 69 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25x80	19,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 83d-st., 51.2x100x25.6x25x25.8x75	13,000

Leases Recorded.

Hudson-st., No. 73, 2 years, per annum	$4,000
Thompson-st., No. 66, 5 years, per annum	2,000
2d-av., No. 221, 5 years, per annum	5,500
6th-av., No. 548, 4 years, per annum	2,500

KING'S COUNTY—BROOKLYN.

Baltic-st., s. s., 381.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x99.10	$3,000
Carll-st., e. s., 188.10 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 36.8x21.7 130x21.6	2,000
Columbia and Vine sts., s. e. cor., 12.6x24.8x21	1,200
Conselyea-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 75x100	1,500
Forrest-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Washington-st., 21x100	2,500
Hunter-st., w. s., 135 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 49.4x17x19.6x29x20	3,550
Kosciusko-place, n. s., 188 ft. e. of Kent-av., 95.8x22.8x16x21.11	687
Locust-st., e. s., 1,850 ft. n. of 3d-st., 150x125	1,500
Middle-st., n. e. s., 99.7 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 158.11x100.4x58.3x100	8,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.2	1,500
Oxford-st., w. s., 127.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 19.11x100	16,300
Pacific-st., s. s., 317 ft. e. of Grand-av., 81x110	20,900
Partition-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 18x80, (C. A. G., 1867)	350
Sackett and Van Brunt sts., n. e. corner, 16x70	7,500
Sandford-st., s. s., 138.3 ft. w. of Graham-av., 19.6x100	1,000
Stockholm-st., s. s., 650 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	1,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100, (deed 1868)	600
Suydam-place, w. s., 156.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 21x97	500
Union-st., n. e. s., 291.6 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 90x128.6	4,500
13th-st. and 7th-av., s. e. corner, 25x97.10	2,200
22d-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,400
40th-st. and 3d-av., s. w. corner, lots Nos. 1 to 4, and Nos. 53 to 56, inclusive, and 40th and 41st sts., 12 lots adjoining above	10,000
10th and North 1st sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	8,000
Alabama-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Broadway-av., 40x80	2,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 40x99	2,500
Bennett's Lane, s. s., 1,768.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 175.7x95x112.9x175.7x288.3x378x516.6x87x83x106x60 3x83.10	40,000
Blake and Ocean avs., n. e. corner, 100x100	1,080
Blake and Williamson avs., n. e. corner, 100x100	1,100
Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, n. s., adjoining I. Snediker's, Newtown, indefinite	12,000
Cypress plank road, n. s., I. Snediker's, Newtown, indefinite	9,892
2 plots Salt Meadow, adjoining above	200
Duryea and Ocean avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	800
Duryea and Williamson avs., s. w. corner, 25x100	200
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Baltic-av., 25x100	600
Fulton-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	2,000
Green-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x200	2,000
Livingston and Stone avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	515
Nostrand-av. and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 125x100	8,500
Ocean-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Blake-av., 50x200	1,000
Ocean-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 50x150	400
Plinder Neck, (private road,) s. s. Denton's, ¼ acre	25
Rapelyea and Stone avs., n. w. corner, 100x100	920
Sheffield-av., e. s., lot No. 20, block No. 37, 25x100, (deed 1864)	225
Stone-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Livingston-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Livingston-av., 50x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	880
Stone-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Rapalye-av., 25x100	190
Stone-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	190
Stone-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Union-av., 50x100	190
Stone-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	755
Stone-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-av. 50x100 Ocean and Stone avs., s. e. corner, 100x100 Williamson and Blake avs., s. w. cor., 200x100 Williamson-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	4,540
Williamson-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	150
Williamson-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	150
Williamson-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	145
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. of n. Clay-st., 25x100	2,200
Washington-av., w. s., 122.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x200, with depot	5,220
4th-av., e. s., 80.2 ft. s. of 17th-st., 20x100	1,300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Irving-place, s. s., 1,146.6 ft. w. of Jamaica-av., 50x197	$3,000
Union-st., w. s., adjoining Williams', (Fowler's,) 50x54	500
Colden-st., lot No. 54, Bowne estate	150

Hempstead.

Main-st., w. s., Nichols', 60x218	$3,200
Woodland at Turtle Hook, adjoining Barker's, 6 acres	95

Jamaica.

Springfield road, w. s., adjoining Remsen's, 15⅞ acres	$3,221

Newtown.

Ricard and Butler sts., n. e. corner, 50x300	$2,400

Syosset.

Oyster Bay Cove to Plains road, w. s., adjoining Van Mekien's	$1,800

Woodside.

2d-st., e. s., indefinite	$300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 33 ft. front	$4,800
High-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 60x100	225
Howard-st., w. s., 380 ft. s. of Brink-st., 24x85	3,250

Clinton.

Highland-st., corner of Spruce, 55x100	$2,377
Holland-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Gould-st., 25x100	250

Millburn.

Spring-st., s. s., indefinite plot, 50x209	$300

West Orange.

Mountain-av., w. s., indefinite, 6 acres	$30,000

Jersey City.

Montgomery and Varick sts., n. e. corner, 18.9x80	$10,250
York-st., s. s., 89.6 e. of Grove-st., 16.8x100	7,500
North 5th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 15x80	2,500
Lots Nos. 131 to 143, block No. 7, map Selah Hills	12,500

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 1 to 11, block No. 92, Coster estate	$2,000

Hudson City.

Manhattan and Bergenwood avs., n. w. corner, 85x126x9x100	$1,600

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 1, N. B. Pearsall's map, 25x151	$1,200
Lots Nos. 20 and 21, block No. 1, N. B. Pearsall's map, 50x150	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Seventy feet front on the new "80 foot" street by 46 feet on Cedar-st., southwest corner Cedar-st. and Trinity-place, with timbers, columns and materials complete (front only excepted) for a new building on the entire lot. Contiguous to Wall-st., and the only eligible property for sale in this desirable locality. Apply to HARRIMAN & WALLACE, Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shade; price $35,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—HOUSES and lots on Washington Heights; Hudson and Harlem water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on 42d-st., near Broadway; price $27,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TOWLE'S BIG MAP.—NEW-YORK, above 55th-st., and part of Westchester County, with additions and grades. For sale at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 28, Howard Building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK.

Consisting of about twelve acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. A large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising thirty-five acres of land, well watered, a dwelling-house, 32x88 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Orange, N. J., time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information apply to BOBT. CONNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE YEAR OR THE SUMMER months, on Fairfield-av., Bridgeport, Conn., the delightful residence of Captain Thomas, of the *Fleetwing*. Furnace, gas, hot and cold water; grounds (four acres) beautifully laid out; fountain on the lawn and abundance of fruit; stable, gardener's house, and every surrounding of a first-class residence. For further particulars, inquire of WM. L. MILLER, No. 35 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, N. Y., country seat of late Wm. A. Freeborn; one hundred and three acres; fine house, property, seven-house and outbuildings. Ready for immediate occupation. Desirable as an elegant and finished place. For particulars apply to JAMES F. FREEBORN, Executor, No. 254 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the Hudson River; a well-built house, with 2 1-3 acres of land. Also, on the west side of the road, opposite the house, 1¼ acres of land, with small tenement upon it. Apply to R. P. ELLIS, broker, Nyack, or to WM. MACRAY, No. 20 West 31st-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLAKEWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, handsome, modern-finished dwelling, five minutes' walk from depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—178 acres, with good dwelling; 14 rooms; plenty of outbuildings, fruit, &c.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—Forty minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or 23d sts.; choice BUILDING PLOTS near the station, offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park.

A CHARMING COTTAGE FOR SALE or to let—Contains eleven rooms; fine stable, with room for coachman; one acre of land; variety of shade and fruit; good garden; boating, bathing and fishing; at Orienta, Westchester County; one hour from City, line of New-Haven Railroad; price, $7,000; rent, $700 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNtry seat near the City, consisting of a large house and about 10 acres of land; house completely furnished, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c; location healthy; communication hourly. Apply to H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 4 Hanover-st., or to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE for sale; French roof; 16 rooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and coach-house attached; could be sold without stable if desired. Poughkeepsie is noted for its healthfulness, educational advantages and fine society. Photographs and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR LET—A NUMBER OF fine country seats in Yonkers. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, or Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT—A VERY Shandsome residence, newly painted inside and out, and in thorough repair, containing twelve rooms, with good dry cellar; large stable and garden of ¾ acre, stocked with fruit and vegetables; lawn and fine evergreens; in a most respectable, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, ¼ mile from boat landing; flagged sidewalks; rent $700. Apply to CHORLTON & MCCONNELL, Florists, Taylor-st., between Factoryville and Port Richmond, North Shore, S. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, on the east bank of the Hudson, near Rhinebeck Station, a fine stone house, 16 rooms, bath-room, &c., with stable to accommodate six horses; ice-house filled; garden, well stocked with fruit and planted with vegetables; small grapery and gardener's house with 7 rooms; views unsurpassed, and everything in perfect repair; rent, $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IN THE VILLAGE OF SOUTHPORT, Conn., two hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat and commodious cottage house in good order, located immediately on the water with a fine view of Long Island Sound; six minutes from depot; good bathing, fishing and sailing; rent $400 per year. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 54 Leonard-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 34TH-ST.—TO LET.—A gentlemen going abroad will let his first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, on the south side of 34th-st., near 7th-av., completely furnished throughout, to a strictly private family, without small children, at $250 per month for six months or the year. Address Box No. 5,140 New-York Post Office.

TO LET AT MAMARONECK, ONE hour from New-York, convenient to depot, on very high ground overlooking the Sound, a large double house in perfect order, with barn, stable, &c., and 50 acres of good hay land extending to the water; rent, $1,000. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A COTtage, thoroughly furnished, containing ten rooms, bath room, and water closets; carriage-house and stables on the premises; garden already made and well stocked with fruit; thirty (30) minutes from 30th-st. depot; twelve trains daily each way. Apply to WM. GALE, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, TWENty-five acres, sixty miles from City, by Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, greenhouse, &c.; house in complete order, with all modern conveniences. JOS. R. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable; half a mile from Woodlawn Railroad; shade and ornamental and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, parlor floor, front basement and two rooms on the third floor, gas and water; only two families in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 69 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let at Bergen Heights, N. J., 35 minutes from New-York; rent low. Address S., Box No. 2,769 Post Office.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, delightfully located at Bolton, Lake George; rent $600 each for the season. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, A COTtage, 8 rooms; Harlem Railroad; partially furnished; rent $200 per annum. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two ball bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the whole; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 363 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN A. DIX, in the store.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET; stores and lofts Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway; will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, near John-st., elegant offices on second floor; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 365 Greenwich-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELLlighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A three-story brown-stone or brick front house, with all the modern improvements, west of 2d-av. or in Harlem; price $15,000 to $18,000. Address PURCHASE, Station D.

I WANT TO LEASE, FOR ONE OR MORE years from September, a cozy little house in the country, with at least an acre of ground; state convenient to New-York. Address, stating terms and location, J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York P. O.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the desirable residence formerly known as the Brush Estate, now owned by Charles Leiter, Esq., situate on Grace Church-st., town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 4¾ acres, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot, and half a mile from steamboat landing. The house is two-story and attic frame, filled in with brick, 30x40 feet, with an extension 16x16 feet; contains 11 large rooms and all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room, stationary tubs and range. On the premises is a good stable, carriage-house, sheds, and all necessary outbuildings; also, a variety of fruit and shade trees. The property has a magnificent view of Long Island Sound.

Maps and permits to see the premises at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Waverley-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., and known as No. 14. Lot 23.4 feet front and rear, by 82.5½ feet on the east side and 82 feet on the west side. The above-described property, being near Broadway, is very desirable for business purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEA-SHORE villa sites, delightfully located on south side of Staten Island, in the vicinity of the celebrated fishing grounds of Prince's Bay, and near Annadale Railroad depot, in plots of five to thirteen acres each, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Terms easy. Bills with further particulars at the auctioneer's office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by W. S. Brown, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1869, at 12 M., all the right, title and interest of Samuel P. Townsend in and to lands under water, said land being in New-York Bay, opposite to and south of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, between the lines of Varick and Jenkins sts., (so called,) in Jersey City, as they would be if extended into the Bay, such right, title and interest being claimed to be an undivided fourth-part of certain lands under water, situated as above, not heretofore conveyed by said Samuel P. Townsend. Also, eight-tenths interest in patent right to galvanize railroad car wheels; eight-tenths interest in galvanize fence posts, block and sheet iron for building purposes; four-tenths interest in a patent right to galvanize firearms.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Bazgett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 230 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 99 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Isard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and stamps.
J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.
Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
MONDAY, May 17,
at 12 o'clock,
on the premises at Woodhaven, L. I.,
one mile beyond East New-York,
Lalance and Grosjean's great free-lunch, open-air sale of
500 LOTS,
adjoining their factory, which employs 400 hands, and pay out for labor $1,000 daily. Sale absolute. Maps and free tickets now ready at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 18,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
great adjourned sale of balance of the 70 newtown lots not offered on Monday, May 10. Every lot will positively be sold, without regard to price, to the highest bidder; property unexceptionable; grades excellent; streets all opened; location high and commanding; time from New-York, 35 minutes; from Hunter's Point, 15 minutes; 4 minutes' walk from depot. Surroundings first-class; 6 churches and schools within a stone's throw. Terms easy.

Maps and free tickets to examine the property now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS AT MENLO PARK, N. J.

The Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company having established a depot at Menlo Park, it will be built immediately.

On TUESDAY, May 18, a handsome cottage house and six lots of ground, each 50 by 150, will be sold at Menlo Park, N. J. This is one of the most pleasant points on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad; the ground is high, the soil fertile, the air fresh and pure and cool, even during the hottest weather. The view is very extensive and beautiful. The park is handsomely laid out, is but 21 miles from Jersey City, and station is to be used for the purpose of beautifying and improve it. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. Free tickets and full information may be had at the office of the Association, No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
TUESDAY, May 18,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MANSION HOUSE AND 80 BUILDING PLOTS
AT
SING SING,
by order of E. E. and A. B. Clark,
Executors.
Maps at office of Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, north-west corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON TUESDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE—

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....May 22 | BRITANNIA.....June 5
DORIAN.....May 29 | DACIAN.....June 9
CAMBRIA.....May 29 | IOWA.....June 12
UNITED K'GDOM.June 2 | COLUMBIA.....June 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $87.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 16
CUBA.....WEDNESDYY.....June 23
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and all the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK,
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 18, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, May 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax.).....Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE INMAN STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....May 20 KEDAR.....May 29
SAMARIA.....May 27 MALTA.....June 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN.....2,666 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....June 23, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 15, at 8½ A. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, WEDNESDAY May 19, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37. currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 20
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....June 3
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROY ALMAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
COLUMBIA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
SEO. WASHINGTON...GAGE...Saturday, May 22
DORTES.....NELSON. Saturday, May 29.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per ship *Yorktown*, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress, and was there condemned, and her cargo transshipped to this port per bark *Juno*, are hereby notified that the said bark *Juno* has now arrived at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond. LAWSON & WALKER,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1869. No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail May 26.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
9.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
		Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 P. M.	12.00 P. M.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. BUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.
LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at.....P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 3 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way.....$1 50
Excursion tickets.....2 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after May 12, 1869,
The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New York, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:45 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.
Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
MAY 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE.
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.
Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Claverack, N. Y., will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it especially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 6th-av., New-York.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J., will open for Summer boarders on 1st of June; splendid bathing, fishing, drives, &c.; terms reasonable. Application may be made to R. J. BOTTOMLEY, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York, or T. J. COE & SON, No. 606 Broadway, (Revere House,) or address GEO. J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC—R. D. BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors—is now open for the season. R. D. BALDWIN will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., on THURSDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$375 TO $1,975.—ANY PARTY WISHing to make money, call at No. 629 Broadway, top floor, Room No. 14.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap landing on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 11, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, May 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 13, 9 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 12, 8 A. M.
Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.	Friday, May 14, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 17, 8 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 19, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, May 18, 12 M.
Thursday, May 20, 10 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain, E. KELLEY, having been thoroughly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.
D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands's Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, straw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS for Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York *Observer*. I. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerac, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.
Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.
Summer boarders will be received July 3.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REMOVAL.—TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS College is removed to No. 186 Bowery, two doors below Spring-st. Private or separate instruction is given, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c. Preparatory course for boys. Twenty writing lessons $2.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer. Boys prepared for business on low terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE will be open through the Summer, day and evening. Apply for circular at No. 776 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND Country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing the English branches, French and music, wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 13 East 49th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Ninety-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
First—Both sides of Ninety-third-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 19th of May, 1869, for a permit to slaughter calves and sheep at 169th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Coriginated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BROUGHAM BENEFIT.
READ THESE NAMES.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.
Mr. John Brougham:
DEAR SIR: Having learned through the columns of the Press that you were to receive a complimentary testimonial from your many friends, prior to your departure for California, and wishing to claim our place in the list of your friends, and thus do honor to one who has so largely contributed to elevate and adorn our profession, we beg leave to tender our services to assist in the proposed performances at Niblo's Garden and the French Theatre on WEDNESDAY next.
The unblemished integrity and warm-hearted generosity of your past professional career justly entitles you to our love and respect, and we gladly embrace this opportunity to exhibit it.
Earnestly hoping that your future may be filled with triumpha, substantial as well as brilliant, we are sincerely your friends,

EDWIN BOOTH,	JAMES W. WALLACK,
THEODORE MOSS,	MARK SMITH,
EDWIN ADAMS,	GEORGE HOLLAND,
WM. H. LINGARD,	W. R. FLOYD,
NEIL BRYANT,	HARRY PALMER,
FRANK MAYO,	B. F. LOWELL,
E. MOLLENHAUER,	J. H. STODDART,
B. T. RINGGOLD,	J. FRANK LAWLOR,
J. G. WILLIAMSON,	Mr. AND Mrs. T. H. HIND,
Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,	DAN BRYANT,
D. W. WALLER,	H. C. JARRETT,
JOHN H. SELWYN,	Mr. BOTTSFORD and Gentlemen of Niblo's Orchestra.
OWEN MARLOWE,	J. CONNOLLY,
JOHN L. VINCENT,	J. B. POLK,
TONY PASTOR,	H. HARVE
NELSE SEYMOUR,	J. A. ZIMMERMANN,
HARRY WALL,	ROBERT GREEN,
G. WITHERS,	NEIL WARNER,
SIGNOR ESPERTI,	WM. DAVIDGE,
FRED. RULLMAN,	CHARLES EYTINGE,
L. R. SHEWELL,	H. BECKETT,
OWEN FAWCETT,	Prof. RISLEY and JAPANESE TROUPE,
E. H. TITTON,	EPH. HORN,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,	GEORGE WILSON,
Miss MATILDA HERON,	GEORGE L. AIKEN,
Mrs. WM. WINTER,	GEO. W. STODDART,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	J. LEVY,
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM,	J. E. McDONOUGH,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,	A. W. YOUNG,
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES,	GEO. MITCHELL,
Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE,	D. MYRON,
Miss ADA HARLAND,	MAFFIT & BARTHOLOMEW,
Miss MINNIE MONK,	Miss ADA MONK,
Miss EDITH CHALLIS,	JAMES DUNN,
Miss ALICE DUNNING,	THOS. E. MORRIS,
Miss LILLIE VINING,	Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
Miss CARMELYTE,	WALTER LENNOX,
Miss EMMA NEWTON,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss FANNIE PRESTIGE,	Miss BELLE FISHER,
Miss IRENE GAY,	Mlle. MORLACCHI AND TROUPE,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,	Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Miss C. CARMAN,	Mrs. L. LECLAIR PHILLIPS,
Miss EMMA AMES,	Mrs. ELDRIDGE,
Miss CLARA FISHER,	Miss LISA WEBER,
Miss MARY WELLS,	Miss LIZZIE MAHON,
Miss BESSIE HARDING,	Mrs. ETTIE HENDERSON,
B. SHERWOOD,	Mr. AND Mrs. ECKHARDT,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,	LEON VINCENT,
PHILADELPHIA,	JOHN MOORE,
	JAMES SCHONBERG,
	J. W. LEONARD,
	J. HILL,
	W. A. MOORE,
	Mr. CAHILL,
	C. H. ROCKWELL,
	GEORGE BONIFACE,
	C. HILLIARD,
	EDMUND KEAN COLLIER,
	Mr. WITHERS and Gentlemen of the Broadway Theatre Orch

...ore seems ...rch's in the ... the founda- ...ment of Christ, ...ing he a grandly ... have devoted them- ... of Christ, picturing Him ...ivalines of His character on ...eat example for all who would ...standard of moral purity and ex- ...This, though beautiful in itself, and ...of imitation, is far from being the whole ...ence of Christianity. God stands ...law,—law inflexible and irrevocable, ...the moral world as in the ...physical. Those who erected this house ...in which we this day worship were compelled to ...follow out the physical law, otherwise its pro- ...portions would never have arisen, or could never ...stand. Go to that gallery window and lean a ...little too far out, until your balance is lost, and ...you will fall crushed to the earth. In this, as in ...every violation of known physical laws, we behold ...ensue the inevitable penalty of their violation. ...Shall punishment follow so strictly in the physi- ...cal, and not in the moral law also? It is so, and ...hence the necessity of the sacrifice of Christ as ...the world's redeemer. In any other light than ...this, the death of Christ, whose character was so ...lovely, whose life was so pure and sinless, must ...be regarded only in the light of horrible and in- ...explicable cruelty. In the consideration alone, ...that on Him was laid the iniquity of us all, that ...He bore our sins and carried our sorrows, that ...He died that we might live, and satisfied the law, ...that we, through His atonement, might be re- ...deemed from its penalties—in this consideration, ...and this alone, do we find a reasonable explana- ...tion of His suffering and death, in accord with ...God's justice and beneficence.

At 4 P. M. Bishop JANES preached from the text: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." The ser- mon was devoted exclusively to illustrating the physical and moral necessity of labor. Labor, not only was indispensable in obedience to the Divine command that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," but it was necessary to the preservation of health. Neces- sary as physical labor is to the body, so also is moral effort necessary to the soul, in obedience to the Divine command to "work out our salva- tion with fear and trembling."

In the evening Rev. Mr. FOSTER preached, se- lecting as his text the words, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

Bishop Littlejohn on Ritualism—Animad- versions on Forms and Ceremonies Devoid of Spiritual Life—Discomfort of the Romanizers.

Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Penn-street, corner Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, having announced extraordinary ser- vices at his church yesterday, (Whitsunday,) on which occasion Bishop LITTLEJOHN would be present and administer the Apostolic rite of con- firmation, and when a grand musical demon- stration, including some of the choicest selections from the best masters, would be made, services were accordingly held yesterday fore- noon. Bishop LITTLEJOHN was present and con- firmed seven young ladies and three young men. The Bishop appeared so much from home in the chancel that he had to rely somewhat upon the rector to carry him through the ritualistic routine. It was, indeed, a strange scene to ob- serve a rector coarsely beckon upon his Bishop to ascend the steps of the decorated altar, and to observe with what dignity the Bishop contented himself by leaving unfrod the sacred steps."

As soon as the Litany was chanted, the Bishop left the altar and proceeded as far as the read- ing desk, in a very informal and unceremonious manner, yet with great dignity, for the purpose of addressing the congregation. The people still remained standing, as if waiting for the extra ritualistic preliminary to the usual sermon, when the Bishop told them promptly but kindly to "be seated."

Bishop LITTLEJOHN then delivered an address, in the outset of which he said that Christianity was so embedded in history as to mark its place in all time. He hoped they would not make any mistake about the forms by which Christianity had been transmitted to them; he would not by any means have them underrate the forms, but would ad- monish them to be clothed upon spiritually, so that the natural attractions of the temple service of God would lead men beyond what was seen to what was, or ought to be, realised. The Bishop congratulated them upon the graceful lines with which their place of worship was measured; alluded to the stained glass windows admitting the light of heaven so as to make it resemble the prismatic hues which so well illustrated the manifold goodness and mercy of God, and spoke of the lambs of the flock vested in white, as if to represent the spotless robed ones in glory, sing- ing songs of peace and praise for the One who was made a sacrifice for all. All these things were beautiful, but there was the danger of their being turned to account as mere natural attractions, calculated to gratify the fancy, and to prevent the proper object of Divine worship. All these things, he said, were good enough, but he urged them to go farther and not forget to put on the spirit of godliness. They might kneel, and they might bow, they wear embroidered crosses on their breasts and on their backs, and go through all their va- ried forms, but he must assure them that these things would amount to nothing if the spirit of true religion were wanting. He confessed that he trembled for the welfare of the Church when he saw mere forms carrying captive the hearts without leading them to God—carrying hearts away from God and Christ. They were apt to the multiplicity of forms to forget the great ends for which God had instituted the Church and its worship. He earnestly urged them not to obscure the end by the means. It was the mission of the Saints to lift up human nature from its low estate by grace—lift it up to a higher life, leading the soul to God through faith in Jesus Christ and repent- ance of our sins. He must remind them that in commemorating the death of Christ in the Holy Communion, no expiatory sacrifice was placed upon the altar of the Church; that sacrifice had been made complete by Christ. Did Christ say to his disciples, take these decaying elements— bread and wine, and through them, placed on the altar, worship Me? No. To eat and to drink Christ was to eat and drink something that was spiritual. That sacrament was of the Holy Spirit in its origin, nature and results. Their catechism taught them the meaning of the elements when it informed them that just as bread and wine strengthened the body, so the Spirit was to impart strength by a life in Christ. Let them beware of human speculation, or human fancy, lest they be drawn aside into forms neither calculated to aid Divine worship, nor to impart spiritual good according to the higher teachings of the Gospel. He spoke of the importance of observing the ap- pointed seasons of the Church for special devotion, such as Good Friday and Easter—to be crucified with Christ in the one case, and in the other to hasten to the tomb, that they might rise into spiritual life and ascend to those loftier joys than earth could afford. And it was a matter that on that occasion of Pentecostal observance they should ask themselves each and all whether they had the Holy Spirit in their souls abiding with them and strengthening them by His quickening power. Let them see to it that they used these seasons, and these forms as not abusing them, nor turning them to account otherwise than to the great end for which they were intended.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN's address was exceedingly earnest and eloquent, and was listened to gladly by some and with evident discomfort by others. The extra arrangements made by the rector to multiply the novelties of the service for that particular occasion seemed to have been badly damaged and confused by Bishop LITTLEJHN's evident determination to adhere to the old ways of worship rather than to those provided for in the regular ritual of the church.

The communion was administered to a small remnant of the congregation, and the services ended.

In the afternoon Bishop LITTLEJOHN addressed the Sunday School of St. Mark's Church in Fourth-street, Williamsburg, and in the evening administered the rite of confirmation in the church.

Rev. S. A. Corey on "Profane Swearing."

A sermon to young men, on "Profane Swearing," was preached by Rev. S. A. COREY, D. D., last evening at the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, on Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, the reverend gen- tleman taking as his text the words of the Commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold Him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." After speaking at some length of the advantages which the young men of this country especially enjoy, and of their freedom to act and opportunity to attain the high- est positions in the land, even though they are born in obscurity, he proceeded to say that the people of this country were noted as profane swearers. Some writers had come among us from abroad who had exaggerated our faults, but many of them had spoken truly concerning this great sin so prevalent among us. We were not an atheistic people, although there was occa- sionally one to be found who denied the exis- ence of a God; neither were we to a marked ex- tent a Sabbath-breaking people; nor were we a law-breaking people; but we were noted for the alarming extent to which our people were addicted to profane swearing. It was a sin upon which a special curse was pronounced by the Almighty. It was expressly forbidden. A man who was starving and stole a loaf of bread had some little excuse for his crime, but for this one there was none. Taking the name of the Lord in vain was without excuse, because it was a crime committed without temptation. It was vulgar, and no one was a gentleman who indulged in the practice. Mr. COREY spoke with severity of the evil habits of boys, among whom this crime was prevalent, and dwelt upon the importance of bringing them up in the fear of God.

North Baptist Church.

Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, the pastor of the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets, yesterday morning preached a sermon before a large congregation, from Ro- mans xii., 1, on "Christian Consecration." He exhorted upon his hearers to lay as the first stone on which to build their Christian structure, con- secration to Christ. Wealth, ability, influence, their minds and bodies must all be laid on this altar, which as Christians was their reasonable service. His sermon throughout was an appeal to his congregation to live lives devoted to Christ and his service. After preaching, the or- dinance of baptism was administered to several persons.

This church edifice was reopened for the first time last Sabbath, after the close of several weeks, in the interval of which it has been thoroughly renovated and improved. The walls and ceiling have been neatly and tastefully fres- coed, the floors newly carpeted, the pews re- painted and cushioned, and the whole building has quite a pleasing appearance. This, together with the increasing attendance and interest man- ifested, is a gratifying result of the labors of the esteemed and talented young pastor, JOHN J. BROUNER, who has lately come among them.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A public meeting of the Evangelical Alli- ance, an organization embracing Christians of various denominations, was conducted at Dr. HALL's Presbyterian Church, corner of Nine- teenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. There was a very large and interested attend- ance, and several clergymen of different religious bodies participated in the exercises.

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Alliance, presided, and made a few introductory remarks. Subsequently, attention was called to the objects of the Alliance by its Secretary, Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*. It is par- ticularly intended to promote revivals in relig- ion, and to encourage and assist Chris- tians in Protestant countries in their struggles with Popery, Rationalism and Infidelity. Mention was also made of a General Conference of the Evangelical Associations of various nations to assemble in this City in the Autumn of 1870, and the necessity of aiding the the enterprise with contributions of money; several thousand dollars being required to con- duct it and pay the traveling expenses of emi- nent men from abroad who will attend it. The request was made that much assistance be for- warded to the office of the Alliance, Room No. 24 Bible House.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-avenue Pres- byterian Church, was then introduced, and spoke of the absurd and monstrous system of sectarian exclusiveness which prevails among Protestant Churches, repelling and restraining people from doing good. He said it was downright treason to the Christian cause that this feeling should so long have existed. While Church sects ignored eminent men of opposite sects, however, they were compelled to acknowledge the mighty dead, such as MILTON, COWPER, Bishop HALL, the WESLEYS, ROBERT HALL, CHALMERS and others, who are regarded as the common prop- erty of the Church. So long as the principle of unity was preserved the Church blood bravely up against Roman imperialism, but with the spread of sectarianism it lost its greatness and power. The aspect of the Chris- tian world might even have been advanced by the Reformers if they had acted more in the spirit of Christianity and magnanimity, for- getting their prejudices and personal dogmas. Dr. ADAMS considered that the Evangelical Church had less to fear from Romanism than from Rationalism and Infidelity, which were making alarming progress. He urged the neces- sity of Evangelical efforts for the regeneration of this City.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, next addressed the meeting, and ex- pressed a wish that all Churches might unite in one common cause for the propagation of Chris- tian truths.

Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH, of the Methodist Church, offered prayer for the advancement of the work of the Alliance. He was followed by

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Episcopal Church, who said that he believed the separa- tions which have existed in our Churches would be looked back upon as the most stupendous mistakes in the history of Christendom. He at- tributed to the want of a common place of worship, and also a common ministry, which all could recognize.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALE, after announcing a meet- ing on City Evangelization, to be held at Dr. ADAMS' Church, next Sunday evening, closed the exercises with the benediction.

Bishop Simpson at the Brooklyn Rink.

Three sermons were preached at the Brooklyn Rink yesterday, preliminary to the laying of the corner-stone of the Simpson M. E. Church, at the corner of Clermont and Wil- loughby avenues, on Monday. The sermon in the forenoon was preached by Bishop SIMPSON, who selected as his text the following:

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. To the Jew first, and also to the Greek." Romans 1.19.

Paul was not ashamed to preach the Gospel at Rome in the presence of its learned men, and its men of power, because he had faith in the princi- ples of the truth he preached. The Gospel was regarded by him as more powerful than po- tentates, or statesmen, or soldiers; besides he felt himself such a debtor to the Gospel, notwith- standing his great learning, that he hasted to make it known. His heart was full of love, and zeal, and free. The Gospel was applicable in its power to all circumstances—to the Jew first and then to the Gentile; to wise men and philoso- phers who bowed reverently before its teach- ings; to old and young, rich and poor, the widow and the fatherless, to bond and free. There was no reason why Paul should be ashamed to preach such a Gospel at Rome. There was noth- ing like it in the prowess of the Romans; nothing to compare with its irresistible grace in the literature of Greece. Take away the Gospel from the world, and it would go back into civilization to where Christ found it, lying in the depths of wickedness. It was this Gospel which cultivated for our body and by our spirit gave us power beyond that of the mere worlding. The Gospel of Jesus and it would enable them to gain the victory over sin, and to secure the re- ward which the Father had in store for the great- est of conquerors—those who for Christ's sake exalted God in their hearts and affections, and lived continually under the power of the Gospel.

Free Preaching at Cooper Institute.

The free religious services at the Cooper Institute were attended by fair audiences yester- day morning and evening. Rev. CHARLES E. GRINNELL, of Lowell, Mass., occupied the plat- form. In the forenoon he delivered a carefully- arranged discourse on "Faith," from the words, "Faith is the substance of things heard of but not seen." In the evening he selected the story of Peter's denial of his master, as the subject of an elaborate lecture, in which character and the character and power of Christ as people discussed, Rev. JAS. FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D., of Boston, the well-known and popular Unitarian theolo- gian, is expected to officiate at the services next Sunday.

Women's Rights Versus Equal Rights.

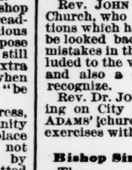
The "Social Meeting" of the Woman's Bureau on Saturday evening, at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, was principally occupied with discussing whether men should be allowed to become members of the Female Suffrage Asso- ciation. Mrs. STANTON presided. Most of those who took part in the discussion, both women and men, were moderate and sensible in their views. The argument *pro* was based on the considera- tions, that there was no reason for excluding men who symphathized with the movement; that until the women became well versed in the man- agement of affairs the men would be valuable assistants, and that the men controls more money; and then there were several womanly women who did not hesitate to declare that, having found their husbands their best friends for many years, they would like their sympathy and aid in this matter also. The argument *con- tra* was pressed chiefly by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, who, with a somewhat stagey manner, reasoned that women ought to do something themselves, so as to monopolize "the glory," and then as- sured her hearers that if men were admitted they would certainly make love to the women and cajole them. Her apprehensions on this point were excited on this occasion by a wild burst from Mr. SCHWACKHAMER, who, in the course of a grand development of his opinions embracing every department of human thought, spoke of his love for truth and justice. He therefore felt obliged, at the conclusion of Miss LOGAN's re- marks, to assure her that he loved truth and justice, not women. But Mr. SCHWACKHAMER was not a fair representative of the male orators, nor was Miss LOGAN of the women. The others were straightforward and temperate, and the only adverse criticism to be made on the discus- sion as a whole is, that if the ideas ad- vanced had been expressed in fewer words, no one would have suffered except the speakers. The question was voted on, first by the women, then by the men, and finally by men and women together, and in each instance there was a strong majority in favor of admitting men to the Soci- ety. So now any citizen of the United States, who believes in female suffrage, can become a mem- ber by paying one dollar.

Boiler Explosion on the Coney Island Railroad—Three Men Injured.

The Coney Island Railroad was the scene of a casualty yesterday afternoon, which may in all probability result in the loss of one or more lives. At about 2:30 o'clock one of the driving engines on the road, with a passenger car at- tached, reached what is known as the "turn out" track, and was lying there waiting for the down car. It had been there but a short time when the boiler exploded, scattering portions of the engine in different directions, and scalding DANIEL QUINN, the en- gineer, and two firemen named JOHN TILTON and R. A. NAPES. The report of the explosion was heard for a considerable distance, and crowds of people soon gathered about the scene of the disaster, and rendered all the assistance possible to the injured men. The Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct were soon on the ground, and conveyed QUINN and NAPES to their homes in Guntherville. TILTON was taken to the Hos- pital.

The Cuban Fair.

The Cuban Fair in Apollo Hall, which is now approaching the end of its third week, has been a tolerable success. The net proceeds are estimated at about $800 a day. There is no effort made to conceal the fact that the money is not designed, as the advertisements say, for sick and wounded Cuban soldiers. At least, the ground is openly taken that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and that guns and powder to frighten away the Spaniards are more useful than lint and plaster for wounds which the Spaniards might inflict if they were not fright- ened.



LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN FICKEN was yesterday thrown from his wagon, at the corner of Mul'berry and Grand streets, and was severely injured.

An unknown man fell down stairs at No 506 Tenth-avenue, while intoxicated, yesterday morn- ing, and was seriously hurt about the head. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in an insensi- ble condition.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, a colored boy, yesterday had a foot crushed by a Twenty-third-street stage, at the corner of Eighth-avenue.

At five o'clock last evening, when the ferry- boat *Baltic* was coming to her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, two soldiers from Governor's Island, who were sitting on the rail, fell over- board. The boat was instantly stopped, and the hands made every effort in their power to save the men by throwing them ropes and floats, but the soldiers failed to reach any of them and were about to sink for the last time, when Officer CHAS. W. GRANGER, of the First Precinct, jumped overboard, fully clothed, and succeeded in seizing both men, and sustained them above water until assistance reached them. The soldiers were entirely ex- hausted, and must have been drowned but for the timely and hazardous feat of the officer.

ROBT. BAXTER, of North Orange, N. J., met with a singular accident yesterday on a Tenth- avenue car. He was riding on the front step of the car, and when at Fifty-fourth-street, a switch breaking a piece of iron struck him on the foot, inflicting a serious injury.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River at the foot of Thirty- sixth-street yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Morgue to await identification and inquest. It was clothed in a gray flannel shirt, black pants and coat, light silk necktie, gray stockings, and had on brogan shoes. At about the same hour another body was found floating in the same river, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, of which no description is given, and which was also se- cured for identification and inquest.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fight oc- curred in the tenement-house No. 543 West Thir- tieth-street, during which THOMAS MCCLUSKEY was stabbed in the head and the wound inflicted by THOMAS EAGEN. MCCLUSKEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital; but EAGEN fled before the arrival of the Police, and has not yet been ar- rested.

CHARLES KNOBB, a German lodger at No. 158 Elizabeth-street, attempted to commit sui- cide by cutting his arm with a razor, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound, which was promptly dressed, and he was sent to Belle- vue Hospital. He gave no cause for the act.

New-Jersey.

A meeting of the Land Improvement Asso- ciation was held at the Mansion House, in Belle- ville, N. J., on Friday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of naming and completing their plans for future operations. There are some thirty-three members of the Association, who for the past year have had a survey and topographi- cal map made of this property. Several of our own citizens are large owners in this tract of land, which comprises an area of about six miles and contains from 800 to 1,000 acres.

JAMES CODE, who was so severely beaten in the recent riot at Hudson City between some English miners and Irishmen, is sufficiently well to be admitted to bail. The trial will come before the Hudson County Court next week. The NOLANS are also out on bail, and claim that the affair was a drunk row in which all were alike blamable.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M. Consols open at 92¾, for money, and 92¾ for the ac- count. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 78¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M. The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M. Sugar is firm, for both on the spot and afloat. No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt.; do., afloat, 39s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M. Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 78¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M. COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 26s. ℔ quarter for new mixed West- ern.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M. Tallow, 42s. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Saturday, May 15. Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 50c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 15—Evening. Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 15—Evening. Petroleum is quoted at 49f. 75c. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 16.

The following are the closing prices of mer- chandise for the week ending May 15: SUGAR—The lower grades have improved most; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. are active at 8¾@9¼ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 steady at 9¾@11 reals per arroba; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 59,000 boxes, and 17,000 hhds. to foreign countries, and 6,500 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 330,000 boxes, 17,000 hhds. MOLASSES SUGAR buoyant at 6¾@7¼ reals. MUSCOVADOES—Fair to good refining active at 7¾@8¾ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed firm at 6@6½ reals ℔ keg; Muscovado or Common firm at 7¼@8 reals. LARD firm; in tierces, 20¼c.; in 25 lb. tins, 22¼c. ℔ lb. FLOUR firmer; sales at $10@$11 ℔ bbl. BUTTER active. TALLOW quiet. BACON ac- tive at 19¼c. WAX—Yellow steady at $7 50 ℔ arroba; White buoyant at $11. PETROLEUM active; sales at 52½ reals ℔ gallon. POTATOES dull at $2 50 ℔ bbl. HAMS active; Common Salted, 20c.; Sugar Cured, 22¼c. ℔ lb. LUMBER—Yellow Pine is in demand at $27 ℔ M.; White Pine firmer at $29. SHOOKS advancing; sales at 12 reals ℔ box. Empty HOGSHEADS in de- mand at $3. SHINGLES dull; sales of Cypress, with the United States, $1 75; ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $7 50@$8 25; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$5; ℔ ton to Falmouth and Or- ders, 35s.@40s. EXCHANGE on London, Paris, and United States unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 20@$6 12½. WHEAT firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 at $1 12¼@ $1 13. CORN quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at 62¼c.@ 62¾c.; No. 2 at 57¾c. OATS firmer; sales of No. 2 at 39½c. RYE quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 13½. BARLEY quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 60. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.@92c. MESS PORK firm at $20 75@$21. Dry Salted Meats shoul- ders, 11¾c.; Rough Sides, 14c.; Short Rib Middles, 14¾c.@15c.; Short Clear Middles, 15¾c.@15¾c. HAMS, 15c.@15¼c. LIVE HOGS quiet at $8 25 @$8 50. LARD dull; 10c@10 10 for cash; 10c. me- dium; $9 25@$9 40 for good to choice. CATTLE are quiet at $6 25@$7 light to good Steers; $7 25@$7 30 for good second-class shipping. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS are active, but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 14.

TOBACCO active; Lugs are higher at $4 50@5 for Green and Frosted; $6@6 50 for sound; other grades are unchanged. COTTON—nothing doing. FLOUR dull at $4 60@6 25 for Superfine; $6 25@6 75 for Double Extra; $7 35@9 50 for Treble Extra to Choice. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer; Choice and Fancy White, 71c.@73c.; other grades are dull at 65c. @70c. OATS dull at 65c.@67c.; Fancy, 68c. BARLEY declining; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 57. RYE dull at $1 15@$1 20. WHISKY firm at 92c. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $31. BACON, 13c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Fancy Clear Rib Sides, and 16¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at 17¾c. CATTLE steady at $4@7 25. LIVE HOGS firm at $8@8 50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS —Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels, Oats, 4,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, May 15.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 85; 500 bushels Amber State at $1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels New Illinois at 67c.; 1,800 No. 1 Illinois at 72c.@73c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY— Quiet. RYE and PEAS—Nominal. CORNMEAL, $1 80 ℔ cwt. MYRTLEWOOD in fair demand; Shorts, $22 @$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26, and Middlings, $27@$28 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS dull; on Wheat 9c., Corn 7¼c. Rye 8c., to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 83c.; to New- York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,153,000 feet Lumber. Canal EX- PORTS—14,900 bushels Wheat 8,200 bushels Barley, 8,300 bushels Rye, 935,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR very dull; no transactions. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 Spring nominal at $1 23; Chicago, $1 24. CORN dull; sales car and small lots at 55c. @62c., according to quality and location of elevator, and 15,000 bushels Kiln-dried New at 70c. OATS lower; better demand; sales 60,000 bushels Western at 46c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and nominal. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $31 40. LARD quiet at 18¾c. HIGHWINES nominal at 95c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bush- els Oats, 22,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 1 3¼c. @14c.; Corn, 11¾c.@12c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 28¾c.@28¾c.; sales 800 bales; receipts, 1,531 bales; exports, 5,705 bales. GOLD, 138¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 162¾; New-York sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 37; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN firmer; White, 75c.@76c. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY—Prime, $25@$28. PORK, $32 25. BACON, 18¾c. 17¼c. and 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 18¼c.; Keg, 19¼c.@ 20c. SUGAR—Common, 9¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 13¾c. MOLASSES nominal; Fermenting, 35c.@61c. WHISKY— Western Rectified, 82¼c.@92¼c. COFFEE—Fair, 15¾c.; Prime, 17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 28½c.@28¾c.; Middling Orleans, 28¾c. FLOUR dull and weak; sales [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR firm, at $4 87½@$4 50. WHEAT—Choice, $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders, 71¾. MINING STOCKS during the week have been strong, and closed at the following rates: Alpha, $35; Belcher, $23; Bullion, $27; Chollar, $27; Confidence, $37; Crown Point, $67; Em- pire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $118; Hale & Nor- cross, $180; Imperial, $99; Kentuck, $265; Occidental, $23; Ophir, $28; Overman, $83; Savage, $115; Sierra Nevada, $68; Yellow Jacket, $78.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 65c. RYE dull at $1 35. BARLEY—No demand. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY, 95c.; but little was offering at this rate. MESS PORK in good demand; sales of sample bbls. at $30 50; ask- ing, $30 75@$31. Bulk MEATS are held firmer; Shoul- ders, 11¾c.; Sides, 14c.@14¼c. BACON firm and in good demand; sales, 215 hhds. at 13c.@16c.@16½c. for Shoul- ders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; ¼c. higher was asked later. Sales of LARD at 17½c.; held at 17¾c.@ 18c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR quiet; Choice Minnesota, $5 75@$6; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 25@$5 87; Medium, $5 @$5 55. WHEAT unsettled at $1 15 for No. 1, and $1 10½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 58c.@59c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE dull. BARLEY nominally unchanged. FREIGHTS firmer. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS —7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 15.

PROVISIONS steady. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. MESS PORK, $31 25. LARD, in tierces, 18c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 19c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 50; Fancy, $8 50. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 25½c. HIGHWINES firm at 86c.@ 90c. Copper WHISKY in good demand. CORN—Car, 65c. on the wharf, and 65 from store. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 45. Leaf TOBACCO firm; sales, 108 hhds. at $4 80@ $16 50.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $1 42½ on the spot, and $1 41 seller June; White Michigan, $1 47. CORN declining; sales of No. 1 at 63c.; No. 2, 65c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at $1 15. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. SHIP- MENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON steady at 28c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and irregular. WHEAT—Receipts small; prices nominal. CORN firm; White, 83c.; Yellow unchanged. OATS dull. RYE dull. MESS PORK quiet at $31 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. HAMS 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 19c. WHISKY firm, but dull at 99c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON quiet at 27¼c.; receipts, 22 bales; ex- ports, 99 bales.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 73c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $31 25@$32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¾c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 15.

COTTON is quiet; better grades are steady; lower grades are easy; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 196 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,177 bales; coastwise, 759 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 15.

WHEAT firm; Extra White Winter, $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 do., $1 60@$1 61; No. 3 do., $1 38; No. 1 Amber, $1 43. CORN, 70c. OATS scarce, 47c.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 15.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; sales, 600 bales; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@28¾c.; receipts, 407 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 15.

COTTON is quiet but heavy; sales 500 bales; Middlings 27c.; receipts, 845 bales; exports, coast- wise, 728 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 40½c. RESIN, $2 25@$6 25. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$4. TAR, $2 35.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 15.

COTTON is dull; sales 40 bales: receipts, 11 bales; Middlings, 26½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 15.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 139¼.

[Advertisement.]

The vault of the Pennsylvania Clearfield County National Bank could not have been blown open and the $20,000 stolen had the premises been properly pro- tected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which affords more protection to country banks than all other protections together.

Office removed to No. 7 Murray-st.

E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn....May 6..Liverpool.....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork.....May 18..New-York....Liverpool.
Westphalia.....May 18..New-York....Hamburg.
Cuba.....May 19..New-York....Liverpool.
Nevada.....May 19..New-York....Liverpool.
Aleppo.....May 20..New-York....Liverpool.
Union.....May 20..New-York....Bremen.
City of Brooklyn.....May 22..New-York....Liverpool.
Paraguay.....May 22..New-York....Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle.....May 20..New-York....Havana.
Henry Chauncey.....May 21..New-York....Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *viâ* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way..... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *viâ* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..... 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *viâ* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners..... 5 A. M.
East, *viâ* New-Haven..... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *viâ* Newport..... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..... 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Hall River mail..... 6 P. M.
South, Through..... 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harris- burg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Den- ver..... 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleve- land, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c..... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 16—*In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool*— Thomas Mandsley, Noah Green, James Brydon, Mary Brydon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Schill, Mr. and Mrs. Gi- sepio Monzini, Miss Monzini, Mrs. A. M. Smith and 2 children, Jacob Wandieblatta, Alex. Ingles, Captain Rich, Miss Rich.

MAY 16—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*— Ludw. Koster and wife, Jose Fink and Son, Waldemar Herzog, Babette Landauer, Rosine Wassermann, So- phie Wassermann, Babette Rosenthal, Jette Oppen- heim, Ida Schoenmark, Julius Schoenmark, Wm. Horstmann, Charle Heuer,